REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,138. —New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave Galle	12
,, Carwar	4	,, Negapatam	15
,, Mangalore	5	,, Pondicherry	16
,, Cannanore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Tellicherry	6	,, Coconada	20
,, Calicut	7	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Beypore	7	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Cochin	8	,, Gopaulpore	22
,, Alleppey	9	,, False Point	23
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	24
,, Colombo	11		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Wicks, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th December 1871, at noon.

Dec.		Jan. 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	25	Leave BUSSORAH	12
,, Kurrachee	29	,, Fao	12
,, Guadur	30	,, Bushire	15
Jan 1872		,, Linga	16
,, Muscat	1	,, Bunder Abbas	17
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Muscat	19
,, Linga	6	,, Guadur	21
,, Bushire	7	,, Kurrachee	24
Arrive BUSSORAH	[illegible]	Arrive BOMBAY	27

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Baffin, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on THURSDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay:—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazar Gate Street; or 45, Kalbadevi Road; or T. G. Fernandes' Coach-builder, Byculla opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

£45 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first-class full power Iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power (lately of Allan's Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal) on the 5th JANUARY 1872.

This fine Steamer has spacious Saloon and Cabins fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and Stewardess.

A liberal Table will be kept.

First Class, to Liverpool £45,

Children under 10 years—half fare; Infants—free, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate rates.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. T. WILSON, SONS, and Co.'s fine new Steamer XANTHO, 1,800 tons register, 250 H. P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about the end of December. This Steamer has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. A plan of the Saloon can be seen on application. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

THE RATES FOR PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

1st Class to Liverpool..........£50 }
Do. Suez ....£30 } Exclusive of Wines.
2nd Class to Liverpool..........£30 }

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th December 1871. Agents s.s. Xantho.

P.S.—For Passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	38	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Screw Steamer NEBRASKA are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to take DELIVERY of their CARGO at once.

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship MUNSOORY, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their GOODS at the Bunder.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd December 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEMESIS, first-class 2,717 Tons, 550 Horse-power, (lately belonging to the P. & O. Co.,) Captain Stuart, has superior accommodation for Passengers, both for First and Second Class. For rate of Passage and further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Gerekke, is expected here about the 15th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEBRASKA, A 1, 22 years, highest class, 2,262 tons register, 350 H. P. nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th JANUARY 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Fares.

1st Class, to Liverpool......£45 }
,, Suez ....£30 } Exclusive of Wines & Spirits,
,, Malta...........£35 }

which can be had on board.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH,

Elphinstone Circle.

And for Passage only apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

where Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay, Tues., Dec.	26	Arrive Porebunder, Fri. Dec.	29
Arrive Diu, Wednesday,	,, 27	,, Dwarka, Saturday,	,, 3
,, Verawul,	,, 27	,, Kutch Mandvi,	,, 30
,, Mangarole, Thurs.	,, 28	,, Kurrachee, Sunday	,, 31

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C.-C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 26th December.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs. A.	Dhuruntur. Rs. A.	Oorun. Rs. A.	Hog Island. Rs. A.	Oolwa. Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 [illegible]	0 9

The Rewas and Dhuruntur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 10th January, and the SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 10th February.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a boasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..............£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 years and of 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 16th December 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey colored and white Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

10 bales Grey Shirtings, 8 lb. 45 in.
15 bales Grey Domestic.
10 ,, Drills.
5 cases Regattas.
5 ,, black and white Prints.
5 ,, T. Red Prints.
2 ,, silk bordered Dhooties.
2 ,, ,, Sarries.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE INSTRUMENTS, &c

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Medical Stores, Byculla, by order of the Principal Medical Storekeeper, a lot of unserviceable Instruments, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, PLATED AND GLASSWARE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, an invoice of crockery, glass and platedware, the same comprises fancy terracotta dessert services, chamber candlesticks, sets of jugs, fancy toys, tea sets, salts and chamber candlesticks, &c., &c.
2,000 doz. Eau-de-Cologne.
6 sets of English Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English built double-seated Brougham by Godbeer, a pair of Bay Carriage horses, Plants, &c., at No. 66 Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of F. Hunter, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished pucka-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th December 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—GENTLEMEN who have promised to PLAY in the MATCH arranged for TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, are requested to be on the ground TO-MORROW at 10-30 A.M.

C. A. W. CAMERON,

Honorary Secretary.

TENDERS for the privilege of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS on the FLATS or at ANTOP HILL, during 1872, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to Noon of the 28th instant.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Bombay, 23rd December 1871.

LOST, this forenoon, between the New Bank of Bombay and Forbes Street, by way of Apollo Street, CURRENCY NOTE C87/04738 Bombay, 28th August 1869, for RUPEES ONE THOUSAND. The Finder or any one giving information regarding the Note will be SUITABLY REWARDED on applying to the COMMISSIONER of POLICE.

Bombay, 23rd December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. COOVERJEE PRAGJEE hath contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements or range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate on the west side of Khoja Street, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 1639 and 1643, and bounded on the east by Khoja Street, on the west by divers houses lying between the said piece of ground and Duncan Road, on or towards the north by the public road called Purbboy Street, and on or towards the south partly by the property of one Cowajee and partly by Khandoba's temple, and which said piece contain by admeasurement 1,808 2-9 square yards or thereabouts. All persons having any claim, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, within 14 days from this day, to the Undersigned, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,

Purchasers' Solicitors.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SEWING MACHINES.

JUST LANDED,

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Each Machine is accompanied with the following Appurtenances, which are included in the Price:—

1 Hemmer
4 Bobbins
12 Needles
1 Trimmer
1 Braider
1 Large Gauge } For Tucking, Plaiting, and Quilting.
1 Small ,, }
1 Crystal for Trimmer
4 Extra Crystals for various Stitches
1 Thread Hook
1 Needle Wrench
1 Oil Can
Oiler
1 Emery Wheel
1 Screw Driver
1 Large Wrench
1 Extra Plate Slide with large Needle hole for Coarse Work.

Half Case, Rs. 135, Nett Cash. Wheeler and Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines commend themselves as being the most simple and reliable instruments for Domestic use. They are strong and capable of doing a greater range of work and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machines. The present Sewing Machines are fitted with a Dress Protector placed in front of the Wheel.

A Book giving full directions and useful suggestions for working the Machine is supplied with each.

COOKING-STOVES.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENERS, Nos. 6, 7, 8, with and without Hot Water Attachments, and complete with all the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. These Stoves are adapted for small Families as well as for the large Household, and will burn any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

Sole Agent for SMITH and WELLSTOOD of Glasgow,

J. NEUBERG.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.

Suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—

STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality, Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

TUESDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his Friends and the Public generally, that the above date has been set aside for

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT

OF

Mr. S. HERBETE,

THE FAVOURITE TENOR;

And

DAVE CARSON has further pleasure in asserting that he will be vastly gratified to see his friend, the *Beneficiare*, bow his acknowledgments to

A BUMPER HOUSE.

Mr. HERBERTE

Will sing, by special desire, the National Song,

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Wishing all

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR,

NOW READ THE PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Prelude..Violin and Piano ... { Madame Carson and A Semeladis, Jun.
Song ....Milly and I ....Mr. S. Herberte.
Romanza ....La Reine de la Valse...Madame Carson.

Comic Story, introducing the Popular Song,

GOOD BYE, JOHN,

DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia ....Luci ....Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad ....Out in the Streets ....Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina...................Robert Le Diable ....Madame Carson.

Part First will conclude with Descriptive and Original Song, entitled,

THE DAK GHARRIE,

BY

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

Romance.........Thou art so near and yet so far...Mr. S. Herberte.
Rondo Finale...Don Pasquale ....Madame Carson.

OTHELLO SAHIB BAHADOOR,

DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin ......Souvenirs de Amerique...... ... Mons. Semeladis.
National Song...God bless the Prince of Wales..Mr. S. Herberte.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with Dave Carson's Original Comic Sketch, entitled,

A TRIP THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,

Introducing Vocal Characteristics of

GERMANY, IRELAND, AND BENGAL,

And terminating with the Negro Song and Dance,

"COME DOWN WITH THE GREENBACKS,"

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs.	4 0 0	Gallery ....Rs.	1 0 0
Stalls ... ,,	2 0 0	Pit .... ,,	1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M

Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.

REDUCTION in RATES for SHORT PERIOD POLICIES.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., Agents.

8, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

[illegible]

Secretaries and Managers.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of DR. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

MRS. JACOB HUNT, MILLINER,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt; also untrimmed.
HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.
BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.
BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.
FRISSETTE—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.
RIBBONS—Specially selected.
TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.
JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.
SILKS AND SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected; also dark colours.
OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.
OUTFITS—Children's, complete.
COSTUMES—In "Satinue"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles.
CRINOLINES—"Dolly Vardens," "Dupleix," "Express," &c., &c
LACES—Houiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.
GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.
FLOWERS—Best French.
WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.
MOURNING—In all material, Sets in Black and White.
BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.

Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR NOVELTIES.

JEWELLERY.

NEWEST THINGS IN LADIES' RINGS.

"Mizpah," "A.E.I.," "Marquise," "Dog Collar," "Snake," "Knob."

Rs. 15 to Rs. 150.

NEWEST GENTLEMEN'S RINGS.

"Lorne," "Band," "Snake."

LOCKETS.

Plain (large size) A.E.I., "Star," and "Shell."

Rs. 40 to Rs. 250.

NECKLETS.

THE BRAZILLIAN.

A Plain "Gold Band," can be worn by itself or as a chain to the large Lockets now so much in vogue, or twice round the arm as a Bracelet.

EARDROPS, BROOCHES, AND BRACELETS.

In separate Cases, or, as Sets complete in one Case.

Plain Gold, Gold and Enamel, or Gold and Gems.

Rs. 20 to Rs. 1,000.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gem and Signet Rings, Chains (Long and Albert), Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold and Silver Watches, Collar Studs, Shirt Studs, Links, Solitaires and Scarf Pins, Silver Rattles, Knives, Forks and Spoons, and Mugs.

Whitby Jet, in Great Variety.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Latest Paris Fans, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 75.

Ivory Toilet Sets in case, Silver and Gold-mounted Smelling Bottles, Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 35.

Real Lace Sets, Silk, Satin, and Moire Dresses, "Dolly Varden" Costumes, Ladies' Carriage Rugs and Shawls, Pretty Button Walking Shoes and Button Boots, and many other pretty things too numerous to mention.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 and 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,

(LATE OF HUMMUM STREET),

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st proximo the RATES for INLAND TELEGRAMS will be RAISED. For Copies of the Revised Rules and Rates, and for further information, apply to the Undersigned.

By Order

ROBERT BOTELER,

Asst. Superintendent in charge, Government Telegraph Office.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

The BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS will meet at DAYBREAK on the

25th December at Bandora Toll Bar.
28th do. at the Kennels (Mahim.)
1st January at Coorla Toll Bar.
4th do. at Worlee.

J. N. GRAHAM, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. WALTER SCOTT COLLEY to transact my business on my behalf, has THIS DAY been CANCELLED, and he has no authority to receive moneys on my account.

FREDERICK MADELEY,

By his Attorneys, W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 21st December 1871.

AN OFFICER wishes for employment as COMMANDER or as an OFFICER in the HOME or COUNTRY TRADE. He holds an English Extra Master's Certificate, and has had six years' experience in Steam, and is well acquainted with the Navigation of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. Good References. Address "P. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS for PASSENGERS and HORSES issued from all Stations to all Stations from December 23rd, to January 6th, both days inclusive, will be available to RETURN upon ANY DAY WITHIN TEN DAYS of the DAY of ISSUE. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins in the Ahmedabad Districts, and of participating in the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1871.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Office of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL will be OPEN DAILY, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., for the transaction of EMERGENT BUSINESS, except on CHRISTMAS DAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

J. L. LUSHINGTON,

Bombay, 23rd December 1871. Accountant General.

OPENING OF THE GRAND SHOP OF ENGLISH AND BENGAL MILLINERY,

No. 7, Meadow Street,

Opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Messrs. ESSOOBJEE NARAYANJEE & Co. have the pleasure of informing the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Bombay and Up-Countries, that they have just received by the last Mail a large and quite fresh STOCK of ENGLISH and BENGAL MILLINERY, DACCA WORKS, BENARES TOYS of various kinds, and many other Fancy Curiosities, especially made to order by the best makers of England, which are too numerous to state.

N.B.—Messrs. E. N. & Co. will be very happy to go over with their Stocks to the places of any Ladies and Gentlemen if sent for.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

HALF TOLA POSTAGE PAPER,

With the plain square, high flap Envelope, Universally approved for its

Elegant Appearance, Substantial Quality, Pleasant Surface, and General Convenience.

Plain } 5 Quires Paper and 100 { Mourning
Rs. 2 8 } Envelopes { Rs. 3-8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METALLIC STATIONERY-HOLDERS.

Strongly recommended for Up-country use, being unaffected by the extremes of climate.

No. 1.—Taking Foolscap and other sizes of Paper and Envelopes ....Rs. 6 8

No. 2.—More strongly made, with Spaces for two Ink Bottles and Pen Tray ...Rs. 11 8

No. 3.—The same as the above, extra strong, with Cover to lock.............Rs. 22 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill) or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Diners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

MUNICIPAL BULLOCK CONTRACT.—TENDERS will be received up to Noon of the 27th inst., according to former SPECIFICATION, omitting the condition of purchasing the Bullocks (Clause 10).

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

19th December 1871.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGING can be had by ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN at a MODERATE CHARGE with a Family living in one of the healthiest and prettiest localities of the Island, and in close vicinity to the Fort. For particulars address "B C.," *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15th JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—Attention is called to Sec. 5 of Act IX of 1863. APPLICATIONS for RENEWAL of LICENSES should be SENT IN FORTHWITH to the Office of the Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department, Apollo Street, Bombay.

[illegible]

Offg. Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Department.

Bombay, 22nd December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 106 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeepers' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

NOTICE.—For DURBAR TENTS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, and for the TENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and SIZE, apply to MOWLA BUX & Co., the Managing Directors, who have received the First Prize and Medal from the Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oudh, on the 4th January 1871; and a few from others. The Firm was established in 1863. Certificates have been received from the following gentlemen:—

R. C. Oldfield Esq., Collector, Furruckabad, dated 29th October 1863.

J. Ekin, Surgeon, 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 1st February 1870.

J. F. Reque, Esq., 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 31st October 1870.

R. B. Northington, Esq., Civil Service, Bombay, dated 17th January 1871.

Sir Dig Bijay Singh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 17th January 1871.

Kailas Nauth Snukul, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 23rd July 1871, held in Lucknow.

C. J. Hansey, Inspecting Postmaster Futtehgurh, 30th September 1871, and a number of Certificates from the Civil and Military Officers.

The Managing Directors beg to inform the public in general that in their Manufactory Tents are made of best cut, good workmanship, and excellent materials are procurable. The Managing Directors have a large Stock of excellent materials of every kind ready on hand, so as to execute all Orders promptly.

Printed Priced Catalogue will be forwarded, gratis, on application.—Apply to

Messrs. MOWLA BUX & Co.,

Tent Makers, Futtehgurh, N. W.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded, A.D. 1844.

Head Office—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Bombay Agent:—T. F. PUNNETT, Bruce Lane.

Medical Referee:—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured.

The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at European Civilian Rates.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.

Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 1871.

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECTION OF THE FOLLOWING, Ex STEAMER XANTHO,

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND OTHERWISE.

Floral Crackers.
Bon Bon Cosaques.
Prince of Wales' Cocoa.
Chocolate Pastiles.
Do. Drops.
Do. Creams.
Baton's Vanilla.
Rimmel's Surprise Bouquet Fans.
Perfumery of all Kinds.
Silver Coral and Bells.
Ladies' Hand Bags.
Do. Companions.
Do. Scent Caskets, 2, 3 and 4 bottles.
Jet Ornaments.
Photographic Albums.
Ink Stands in Variety.
Opera and Field Glasses.
Bezique Games.
Do. Markers.
Whist do. (Cavendish)
Dominoes.
Backgammon Boards.
Draft Boards and Men.
Chessmen Staunton's.)
De la Rue's Playing Cards.
Writing Cases.
Shaving Cases.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Briar Wood do.
Cherry Stems (Long and Meerschaum Bowls.
Hookahs, superior quality.
Meerschaum and Amber Cigar Holders, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED MUGS & GOBLETS,

Do. KNIFE, FORK, & SPOONS,

Suitable for Presents, in Morocco Cases.

GLASS FLOWER TROUGHS.

For Ornamenting the Dining Table.

THE PATENT LOCK CORK, &c, &c.

ELEGANT LADIES' WREATHS, suitable for the Ball Room.

LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED GLOVES.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES.

BULL AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY & Co. have excellent PIANOS by First-class Makers, which they are instructed to SELL at the LOWEST RATES for CASH PAYMENT. Some of the instruments, belonging to parties who have gone to England, are decided bargains.

An excellent Square, Broadwood & Son's ordinary size, sweet tone, and in good condition, suitable for accompanying the voice or for general practice	Rs. 325
A Continental Piano, full compass, rapid touch and brilliant tone, well adapted for brilliant playing	350
A rich-toned, full-sized Square, Broadwood & Son's, very [illegible] case, full round tone, and much recommended	[illegible]
A most capital full-sized Square, Broadwood & Son's, rich tone, good touch, and has not been much in use	425
A very compact and excellent Square, Broadwood & Sons, of remarkably sweet tone, strongly recommended	475
A Collard and Collard's full compass, admirably made Square, tone, touch, and quality of the highest character, in the best condition	550

Also,

Manufactured specially for India.

A splendid Concert Grand	900
The New Solid Sympathetic	750
The New Solid Indian Square	575

The Solid Sympathetic and the Solid Indian Square are too well known to require comment.

Also,

On Commission.

A Cottage Piano, with full compass, cost in London Guineas...	45

SOUNDY & Co.,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS,

BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL POSTAGE WEIGHERS,

Suitable also for Small Parcels, &c., &c.,

Correct to a Grain,

And weighing from a *quarter of a Tolah* up to four hundred Tolahs. By combining all the Weights, the "Official Postage Weigher" can weigh nearly Nine Hundred Tolahs.

Length ....Two Feet.
Width ....One Foot.
Price, nett cash, reduced to Rs. 60.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, Sole Importers.

PIANOS for HIRE, AT Rs. 15 PER MONTH.

SOUNDY & Co.'s

MUSIC SALOONS,

HUMMUM STREET.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company, is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS, up to Noon on the 26th instant, for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dock at Mazagon. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Superintendent at the Dock.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

British India Steam Navigation Company, Ld.

TENTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

DOUBLE POLE TENTS,

12 FEET BY 25 FEET, WITH 3 FEET VERANDAH.

PRICE Rs. 150.

JUST RECEIVED, EX XANTHO,

DOUBLE-BARREL C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS, BY REILLY, 12 BORE,

Damascus Barrels, in Portable Leather Cases, with complete Cartridge Making Apparatus. Price Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

LOADED CARTRIDGES

AND

CARTRIDGE CASES

FOR THE ABOVE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

ESPLANADE.

"BARONIAL" NOTE-PAPERS,

BY DOBBS, KIDD & CO.

This handsome and substantial Paper is now much used in the best Circles.

Sizes.

	Queen	"Albert"	S. Octavo	L. Octavo
Paper per 5 quire packet.	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-12
Envelopes per 100.	Rs. 1 6	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2- 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, for duty in connection with the FOREST ROAD in course of construction from the SURAT DISTRICTS to the BABOOLNA GHAUT, through the Dang Forests,

1 Surveyor.
1 Overseer.

Applications, enclosing Certificates of Competency and Character, and stating the rate of Salary expected, should be addressed to

S. MULLER, Esq.,

District Forest Officer, Surat.

WANTED, for the JEYPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of ARTS, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, possessing a good knowledge of most Mechanical Manipulations, especially as regards Metal-work of all descriptions, Turnery in all its branches, and practical Mechanics generally, together with a competent acquaintance of all the details and principles of Mechanical and Rudimentary Freehand Drawing. Applications, in Candidate's own handwriting, together with testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS, Jeypore, Rajpootana.

Also,

A NATIVE DRAUGHTSMAN, well-pratised in Mechanical, Architectural, and Engineering Drawing, capable of laying down Survey Maps and Sections, and generally acquainted with all routine practice of an Architect's and Engineer's Office.

Application to be made as above.

To competent men Liberal Salaries will be given.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Inquiries for Frere and other Land shares at better rates. Other shares closed firm.

CALCUTTA.—20th December.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99 and 99-2, or 1 to 0-14 discount, and small sums at Rs. 99-4, or 0-12 discount.

4½ per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 102.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 110-4.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,445.

National Bank shares a heavy batch, at Rs. 89, and others at Rs. 90.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 16th December 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	96,378	8	5
Merchandise	3,08,118	5	1
Electric Telegraph	900	0	6
Earth Trains	3,248	4	0
Total Rs.	4,08,645	2	0
Corresponding week last year open 1,258 miles ... Total Rs	3,51,368	3	11
Increase	57,276	14	1

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24th December, 9 p.m.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd December, 5-30 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours.

Via Red Sea, 23rd December, 5-58 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 27 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd December, 9-29 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 43 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd December, 10 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 23rd December, 10-25 p.m., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

[illegible] occupied in the transmission of messages [illegible] from 9 p.m. of the 23rd to 9 p.m. of the 24th December is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	0 27	0 12
„ Galle	8 30	1 46
„ Kurrachee	0 25	0 4
„ Madras	one message in	1 41

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 24th Dec., 9 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd Dec., 10-35 p.m. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 24th Dec., 1-5 p.m. From Continent of America, via Russia, 23rd Dec., 10-25 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23rd December.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolams & Coir-kolls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland...Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, Dec. 20.
	Lady Nyassa (s)	Xavier	Surat, Dec. 20.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Dec. 20.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Dec. 20.
24	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, Dec. 10.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Gammon	Goa, Dec. 24.

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Eastern Light	McFee	Liverpool.
	Indus (s)	Greaves	Aden and Suez.
	Arundel	Crocker	Calcutta.
	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Carwar.
24	Lloyd	Robinson	Moulmein.
	City of Amoy	Swan	Galle.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The steamer Ethiopia, Sanders, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, to Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.
Ship Chrysolite, to Rangoon.
Barque Migrator, to Rangoon.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
20	Rohilla	Potter	Liverool, Aug. 31.
	Ghazeepore	McNeah	Liverpool, Sept. 21.
21	Yorkshire (s)	Kennedy	London, Oct. 28.
	Anne Bogdon	Nicholson	Liverpool, Sept. 4.
	Arethusa	Lamont	Liverpool, Sept. 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
20	Asia (s)	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	Bombay.
21	Stabat Mater	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
20	Java	Pondicherry.
21	Oriental (s)	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8—Surat, s, Baker, from Suez.
8—Glengyle, s, McBain, from Singapore.
9—Deccan, s, Reynoldson, from Bombay.
9—Mula, s, Hanna, from Bombay.
9—Australia, s, Murray, from Calcutta.
10—Pei-ho, s, Melizan, from Marseilles.
10—Japan, s, Berric, from Toulon.
11—Bivouac, s, Beach, from Calcutta.
11—H. M. S. Kwangtung, Elton, from sea.
12—Arabia, s, Gabourah, from Genoa.
13—Nebraska, s.
13—Egitto, s, Coabara, from Bombay.
15—Teviot, s, Nesbit, from London.
15—Hooghly, s, Rapatel, from China.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8—Surat, s, Baker, to Bombay.
8—H. M. S. Kwangtung, Elton, to Persian Gulf.
9—Glengyle, s, McBain, to London.
9—Deccan, s, Reynoldson, to Suez.
10—Australia, s, Murray, to Suez.
10—Pei-ho, s, Melizan, to China.
10—Ship Royal Family, Hogg, to Calcutta.
10—Mula, s, Hanna, to Jeddah via Hodeida.
10—Danube, s, Target, to Mauritius.
11—Japan, s, Berric, to Saigon.
11—Bivouac, s, Beach, to Falmouth.
12—Arabia, s, Gabourah, to Bombay.
13—Batara Bayon Syed, s, Pinkham, to Singapore.
13—Isa, s, Northe, to Moulmein.
13—Egitto, s, Coabara, to Genoa.
15—Hooghly, s, Rapatel, to Marseilles.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 11—H. M. S. Kwangtung, Elton, from sea.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 24th Dec., 10 a.m.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

Trincomallee, 24th Dec., 1-30 a.m.—H. M. S. Glasgow from Galle arrived yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23rd December.

From Liverpool.

Euxine, s, 2 cases tobacco, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

From London.

Xantho, s, 2 packages indiarubber sheet, H. Allybhoy; 7 cases oilmanstores, 6 cases bacon, and 1 case cheese, J. J. Francis; 1 case toys, and lead pencils, E. A. Raymon; 2 casks glassware, gun, and 1 case clock, King, King & Co.

City of Amoy, 10 packages earthenware, H. Essamjee.

[illegible], s, 8 packages old and new chinaware, 1 case gas lamps, and 6 cases haberdashery and oilmanstores, King, King & Co.

Nebraska, s, 11 cases perfumery, 15 cases oilmanstores, and 1 case haberdashery, H. E. Fazul; 100 cases yellow metal sheets, N. Khutlow.

Baldowan, 1,200 tubs English and Swedish steel, Sternhouse & Co.; 30 cases soap ball, B. Heptoola.

For Genoa.

Egitto, s, 204 boxes brandy, N. Ardaseer and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Marie Gabriel, 395 boxes brandy, Planque, Vinay & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23rd December.

For Liverpool.

British Princess, 272 bales cotton, N. Poonjiram; 56 bales cotton, H. A. Bhukhuy; 62 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 92 bales cotton, H. Choogsee & Co.

Princess Regent, 100 bales cotton, L. Enderjee; 52 bales cotton, L. Narranjee; 60 bales cotton, L. Balchund.

Sir Walter Scott, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, and 500 bundles galls, S. Wagjee; 2 0 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.

Mahabuleshwur, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwalla; 152 bales cotton, S. Narrandass; 150 bales cotton, M. Luckmidass.

The Foundling, 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 62 bales cotton, D. Bhowrao; 60 bales cotton, T. Sakerchund; 25 bales cotton, V. Khetsee; 50 bales hemp, L. Enderjee.

Xantho, s, 100 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, M. Mowjee; 2 cases wax, D. Merwanjee & Co.; 17 bales cotton, and 60 bales wool, K. Pitamber; 56 bales cotton, D. Sassoon & Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Naranjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.

Nemesis, s, 568 bags baida, 141 bags galls, and 72 bags nux vomica, S. Mooljee; 73 bales cotton, M. Esmall.

European, s, 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwalla; 20 bales wool, H. Vussonjee; 4,000 bundles coir yarn, S. Vagjee; 120 cwt. horns, P. Damjee; 95 bales cotton, L. Naranjee; 35 bales cotton, C. Nensey; 81 bales cotton, T. Jewandass, 57 bales cotton, D. Morarjee.

Nebraska, s, 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 355 cwts. horns, R. Khunjee; 105 bales cotton, M. Dayal; 804 bags rapeseed, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, L. Mooljee; 121 bales cotton, N. Bhimjee.

Hindostan, s, 151 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Shamjee; 32 bales wool, H. Kheldass; 8 bales cotton, V. Vuitdass; 50 bales wool, J. Virjee; 55 bales cotton, J. Siegfrid & Co.; 100 bales cotton, M. Buttonsee; 84 bales wool, Callajee; 50 bales wool, J. Wuzria.

Royal Sovereign, 300 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee.

For London.

[illegible], 434 pieces E. teeth, M. Hurruckchund.

For Havre.

Hindoostan, s, 651 bales cotton, M. Vizboocan; 51 bales cotton, H. Vee khur.

For Odessa.

Hindoostan, s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Trieste.

Arabia, s, 200 bales cotton, N. Manockjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 50 bales cotton, D. Gopejee.

For Genoa.

Arabia, s, 100 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

For Hongkong.

Venus, s, 986 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, and 5 bales cotton and 20 bales white twist, J. Peerbhoy; 138 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, B. Virsee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—December 23.

Style, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Platt, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to appear before a medical board, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—December 23.

Cullimore, Veterinary Surgeon, Central Provinces, on sick leave, to sea.

Pope, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on sick certificate, to England.

Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Nassick.

McCudden, Ensign, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Nassick.

Trench, Captain, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Nassick.

Poett, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

December 24.

Beville, Captain, 25th Regiment N. L. I., from leave, to Dhoolia.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 21st December, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals B M S, Staff Asst Surg Purcell, and Asst Apothecary West, are directed to proceed to Bombay and report themselves to the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals there, and to return to Poona at the public expense on completion of the duty.

These medical officers will accompany [illegible] Draft of the 1-2nd Regt at Belgaum.

Surg Maj Wells being about to proceed on privilege leave, Surg Maj Batty, the next Senior Medical Officer, will receive charge of the office of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Indian Troops.

Ensign G B Hervey, 23rd Regt, having completed his examination for promotion, will rejoin the Detachment of his regt at Bombay, travelling expeditiously by rail at the public expense.

At the recommendation of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals I T, the following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surg Colston, general duty, Poona, is directed to proceed forthwith to Seroor, at the public expense and receive medical charge of the Poona Horse from Asst Surg Wall, as a temporary measure.

Asst Surg Wall, on being relieved by Surg Colston, is directed forthwith to proceed to Poona at the public expense for general duty.

The undermentioned officer obtained leave :—

Medical Department—Surg Maj Weihe, for 10 days, from the 24th inst, on privilege leave.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 9th December 1871.

70th Foot—Subject to H M's approval, the C-in-C in India is pleased to permit Lt Robert Henry Johnston to retire from the service, by the resignation of his commission, dated the 4th Dec 1871.

109th Foot—Lt William Holden Webb to be Adjt, vice Schmidt, promoted, subject to confirmation by H R H the Field Marshal Comg-in-C, dated the 4th Dec 1871.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

14th Bengal Cavalry—Maj T G Ross, S C, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, during the absence of Capt Mitford on furlough, dated the 4th Dec 1871.

Depy Inspr Genl of Hospls T Crawford, MD, is posted on arrival to the Sirhind Circle, vice Depy Inspr Genl of Hospls W Munro, MD, CB, whose tour of service will shortly expire.

The leave granted to Col E Kaye, R A, in G O C C, 1st Nov 1866, p 365, is cancelled, as no portion of it was taken by that officer.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 11th Nov, directing Staff Asst Surg J B Wilson, MD., to do duty temporarily with the 105th Foot, at Meerut.

Oude Division Order, dated the 15th Nov, directing Staff Asst Surg J H H Tothill to do duty with the 1st Bat 17th Foot, as a temporary measure.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 18th Nov, directing Staff Asst Surg H W Devlin, at present attached to No 5 Baty 22nd Brig R A, Rest Camp, Meean Meer, to take over, from Staff Surg J Munday, medical charge of that brigade, and proceed with it to Allahabad, and to return to Meean Meer on the completion of this duty.

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 21st Nov, directing Asst Surg L E Eades to make over charge of the head-quarters of the 10th N I to the Civil Surg, Moradabad, and proceed to Cawnpore and assume medical charge of the 10th N I.

Umritsur Station Order, dated the 27th Oct last, directing Asst Surg D McEwen, M.B., in medical charge of No. 5 Baty 24th Brig R A, and detachment 92nd Highlanders, to assume medical charge of the garrison cells and of the detachment 24th Punjab N I, in addition to his other duties.

Deolee Station Order, dated the 14th March 1871, appointing Surg W Eddowes, Deolee Irregular Force, to the medical charge of the 14th Ben Cav, as a temporary measure, vice Surg B Kendall, proceeding on furlough.

92nd Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 17th Nov, appointing Lt G. A. Hives to act as Qr Mr, vice Qr Mr J. Bignell, proceeded on leave, with effect from the 7th idem.

105th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 25th Nov, appointing the undermentioned officers as a committee of paymastership, during the illness of Pay-Mr A. Davidson, or until further orders :—

Maj F W J Sewell, president.

Capt C F. Bond, and Capt E Raikes, members.

Capt E Raikes will act as Pay-Mr on the responsibility of the committee.

15th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated the 27th Nov, making the following appointments, consequent on the return, from furlough, of Maj J Angelo, 2nd Squad Officer :—

Maj J Angelo, 2nd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer.

Capt E D H Vibart, 3rd Squad Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer.

Capt R Atkins, 1st Squad [illegible], to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his other duties.

18th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 24th Nov, appointing Capt J F FitzG Colgan, officiating 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Qr Mr, temporarily, in addition to his other duties, vice Lt W. H Browne, proceeded on sick leave to Europe.

24th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 17th Nov, making the following appointments on the departure of Maj C MacFarlane, Wing Officer, to Europe, on furlough :—

Lt E Stedman, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt P H Wallerstein, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R A—2nd Capt H L Ellaby, No. 1 Baty 6th Brig, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

5th Foot, 1st Batt—Asst Surg J J McCarthy, M D., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

36th Foot—Lt H W Pride, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot—Lt T Drewe, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Pay Mr H Burke, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot—Capt, Local Maj, H Browne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, 3rd Bat—Capt J S H Algar, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt and Adjt A H Bircham, to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

63rd Foot—Ens R M Smyth, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lt C P Maclean, to England, overland from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col J Marquis, Comdt 17th N I, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

Lt-Col F Duffin, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer 4th N I, to the hills north of Deyrah and Ootacamund, from the 22nd Nov 1871 to the 22nd May 1872, on medical certificate.

Major G J Pasley, Wing Officer 34th N I, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Maj A H Bramley, to the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, for six months, from the 13th Sept 1871, under the rules of 1854.

Maj W C Mitchel, Wing Officer 4th N I, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Cavalry—Col F W Drummond, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Late 72nd N I—Capt R W Sartorius, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting 6th Ben Cav, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp Delhi, 11th December 1871.

The undermentioned officers are reported by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed, on the 4th Dec. 1871, the tests specified, agreeably to G. G. O. 734 of 1864 :—

High Proficiency in Oordoo.

Asst. Surg. A. Brebner, M.B., 55th Foot.

Persian under Clause VIII.

Lt. C. F. Massy, Bengal Staff Corps.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee.

Ens. C. W. Muir, 1st Bat. 6th Foot.
Lt. C. Barton, 2nd Bat. 19th Foot.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th December :—

Asst Apothy J Houlder, 5th Lancers.
Lt E M Larminie, R E.
Lt-Col J Davis, 37th Foot.
Staff Asst Surg W H Climo, M D., doing duty 37th Foot.
Ens E S King, 37th Foot.
Hospl Apprentices E R Grant do.
Private J Jone, do.
Private J Sullivan, do.
Ens F M Maycock, 58th Foot.
Lt C W H Douglas, 92nd Foot.
Ens J S D'Aguilar, 96th Foot.
Lt J Matthews, Barrack Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Saugor Station Order, dated the 27th Nov, appointing Staff Asst Surg R G Segrave to the medical charge of the garrison cells, vice Asst Surg J J Pope, proceeding on leave on medical certificate.

109th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 4th Dec, making the following appointments :—

Lt W H Webb to officiate as Adjt, vice Capt O Schmidt, who vacates on promotion.

Lt A Balderston to officiate as Adjt to the detached half bat, vice Webb.

21st N I—Regimental Order, dated the 1st Dec, making the following appointments consequent on the return from leave of Capt J M Stewart, offg 2nd in Comd :—

Capt J G T Carruthers to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt G H C Dyce to officiate as Adjutant.

Lt W Harris to officiate as Qr-mr, in addition to his other duties.

23rd N I—Regimental Order, dated the 1st Dec, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the arrival of Maj H Fellowes, S C, appointed to officiate as Wing Officer :—

Maj H Fellowes, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt A D Anderson, officiating 2nd in Comd, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt H Paterson, Qr Mr and officiating Wing Officer to officiate as Adjt.

Lt S V Gordon, 1st Wing Sub and officiating Adjt, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

24th N I—Regimental Order, dated the 27th Nov, making the following appointment, consequent on the rejoining from furlough of Lt C S Hogge, 2nd Wing Sub, with effect from the 26th idem :—

Lt C S Hogge to officiate as Qr Mr in addition to his other duties.

RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS—PASSAGE—GUARDS AND ESCORTS.

Under instructions from Government, the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that when the strength of troops in garrison may admit, native troops returning from escort or other duty shall, on the score of economy, as a rule proceed by route march.

2. The Commanding Officer who issues the order directing the return of the party will however decide, with regard to the troops being wanted quickly or otherwise, as to the mode of travelling to be adopted.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 20.)

Mr James Austin Bourdillon, Asst Magis and Collr, Patna, is transferred temporarily to Shahabad.

Mr Francis William Badcock, Asst Magis and Collr, to have charge of the Sub-division of Mudheypoorah in Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr William Brown Martin, or until further orders.

Mr John Masters to be a member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Maldah.

Mr William LeFleming Robinson to be Magis and Collr of Dinagepore, in the first grade, with effect from the 13th September last.

Mr William Blundell officiated as Sub Depy Opium Agent of Allygunge, from the 14th Aug to the 8th Oct last.

Capt John Henry Willoughby Osborne, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, Second Division, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act XX. of 1848 in Durrung.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Dec. 23.)

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Dr G B Pemberton, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Almorah, to officiate as Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Jail at that station, and to be invested with the necessary powers under Section VII of the Prison Act (XXVI of 1870), with effect from the 24th November, 1871.

Mr George Henry Mildmay Ricketts, C B, to be District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, from the date of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him by the Notification in the Revenue Department, No 1776A, dated 14th Nov last.

Mr William Ashburner Forbes, C B, to officiate as Commissioner of the Agra Division, from the date he was relieved by Mr. Shakespear.

Mr William Ralph Benson to be Magistrate and Collector of Jounpore from the date on which he is relieved of the Judgeship of Allahabad by Mr Ricketts.

Mr [illegible] to be Joint Magistrate and Depy Collr of Jounpore from the date on which he is relieved of the Magis and Collectorship by Mr Benson.

Capt Frank William Chatterton, offg Jr Asst Comr, Kumaon, is re-appointed as offg Asst Comr, Jhansie, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Capt George Edward Reade.

With effect from the 13th Sept last, the date on which Maj Alexander Howe Bramley proceeded on sick leave—

Capt Horatio Nelson Noble, 3rd grade District Supt, to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr Richard Waddington, 4th grade District Supt, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

Local Lieut R J Young, 5th grade district Supt, to officiate in the 4th grade.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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One Year, in advance	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0 the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

In the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

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BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby informed that the FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill, on TUESDAY, the 9th January 1872, at 9 o'clock.

It is particularly requested that intending Subscribers will send a prompt reply to the Printed Notices recently issued.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL

Head Master—Mr. J. BLUNT WILKINSON, B. A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

This SCHOOL, in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, will be OPENED for BOARDERS and DAY SCHOLARS, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1872.

The teaching is up to the University Standard for Matriculation.

For Terms, &c., apply to the HEAD MASTER, care of Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Marine Lines, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BLACKWELL—December 19th, at 48, Vicarage Road, Camberwell, after many years of suffering, Mary Sophia, the beloved wife of John Blackwell, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—December 13th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. A. D. Green, Station Master, of a daughter.

MILLER—December 14th, at Terriout Proh Estate, South Wynaad, the wife of S. A. Miller, of a son.

PORTER—December 19th, at Agra, the wife of John Campbell Porter, of a daughter.

SOUTHON—December 18th, at Seetapore, the wife of Mr. J. Southon, Public Works Department, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—December 19th, at Madras, the wife of Edmund Thompson, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PERROT—MEYER—December 16th, at St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, Jules Perrot, Esq., C.E., to Christine, daughter of the late C. Meyer, Esq.

YALDWYN—FENDALL—December 18th, at Goordaspore, by the Rev. B. M. Behr, B.A., Chaplain of Umritsur, Alfred George Yaldwyn, Lieutenant, B.S.C., son of General Yaldwyn, Madras Army, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of Colonel Fendall, Deputy Commissioner, Goordaspore.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871.

"Confound the schoolmasters, they will lose us an Empire won by British pluck," or, "the sole result of education in India is to make the upper classes revolutionary, the middle sententiously impudent, and the lower familiar." Such are the usual dicta with which the subject of public instruction is generally introduced and dispatched. To such critics we can wish no worse fate than to be made to read Mr. Peile's last report on instruction, statistics and all. The report is a good-sized volume of neat type with a mass of information that is perfectly appalling, and yet so compiled and written in such clear and forcible language that, despite the natural repulsiveness of a report full of statistics, the book is, on the whole, attractive reading. If any one has an American hankering after magnitude, he will find plenty in this volume to satisfy his Titanic cravings. Whether the extent of territory supervised by the Director of Public Instruction be looked at, or the numbers of the population, or the diversities of language through the medium of which knowledge has to be transmitted, be taken into account, the result is equally astonishing. The educational circle under this Presidency extends from the north of Sind to the south of the district of Canara, say 1,300 miles as the roads lie, from the frontiers of Beloochistan and Punjab to the north-western limits of Mysore and Madras. It includes a mass of conservative and jealous native States, each apprehensive of the revolutionizing consequences of education, and, even where they admit Mr. Peile's "infernal machine," so jealous of each other that they refuse to co-operate for the purpose of supporting one common inspector. The languages to be taught are Sindhi, Gujarathi, Mahrathi, Hindustani, Portuguese, Canarese, Hebrew, Arabic, English: to say nothing of Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Persian, and the other languages taught in the colleges and higher schools. Turning to the numbers of the population, which, in the absence of a Census, can only be roughly estimated, it may be computed that no less than 20 millions of people are to be found within the area already given, which is about 90,000 square miles.

The different grades of instruction necessary for such a diverse and vast population are thus explained in the report for last year now before us :—"Government offer the elementary branch school for the day labourer; the central village school for the villager of higher station or aims; the middle class English school for the residents in the large or small country town; and the High School for the student intended for the College." If our friends the critics now ask what can be the possible use of the State expending a quarter of a million sterling per annum on this object, the best reply will be that instruction in the three R's is needed for the labourer in order to make him independent of the scheming village writer or the deceiving Soukar, to enable him to understand the proper value of the grain which he has in store, and to rid his mind of nonsensical superstitions, and to prepare him to adopt improvements in his social customs, in sanitation, and in the processes of agriculture and manufacture. To the villager of higher aims a sound vernacular training in the system of native accounts, in reading rough papers with fluency and making abstracts therefrom, and in a slight acquaintance with the course of Indian history and geography, is essential before he can obtain a second class certificate qualifying for the lower grades of the public service. The resident in the town must attain to a slight knowledge of English sufficient to enable him to write an abstract of papers in English, must study mathematics, and be well up in his vernacular, before he can obtain a first class certificate qualifying for the higher grades of public service; whilst finally the pupil at the High School aims at completing his educational career by a University course, and thence emerging into the highest posts of Government service, or filling important positions of trust in mercantile houses, or practising on his own account at the bar. It thus appears that education in India is distinctly a State affair; and, when it is considered how far social and intellectual morality in India differs from Western notions, and of what importance it is that public servants should be sharp and honest, whether they be village patels, koolkurnees, or talook mamlutdars, or district hoozoor deputies, head clerks, or other employés of Government, it will be sufficiently evident that, if Mr. Peile's work effects but one thousandth part of what is wanted of it, he must be one of the most important officers in our scheme of centralised government. That he has not been idle during this past year is proved by his report. Last year more than a quarter of a million sterling was spent on education in the Province, towards which an imperial grant was made exceeding £100,500, the rest being contributed from local sources including the endowments and contributions both of native States and private individuals. We congratulate Mr. Peile on the skill which he must have exercised in order to wring from the Supreme Government a constantly increasing grant, but we fear that the fatal edict of December 14 will somewhat limit his extension in this direction, unless he can by his importunities wring a further grant in future out of provincial funds from the local Government. The result of his expenditure last year has been a large increase both in schools and scholars, so that, roughly speaking, there may be said to be at present 200,000 boys under instruction and more than 3,000 schools and colleges in existence. As it is only thirty-one years since the Board of Education commenced its work with 159 schools and 6,702 pupils, the numerical results attained are the best evidence of the vitality of the Department of Public Instruction.

The late changes introduced by the system of "feeders" and general reorganization of the High Schools seem already to be bearing good fruit, as the number of successful candidates for the University Matriculation, whom we reported two or three days back in our columns, exceeded 225, whilst for the previous two years it has remained stationary at 142. But, after all, the matter of primary importance is the education of the masses in the simple R's. This is not merely a matter of policy, but of good faith. The educational cess levied in each talooka is by law ordered to be spent within the talooka, and this claim sanctioned by law and custom is one with which the sections of districts would be most loth to part. Yet it appears that whilst in this Presidency, exclusive of Sind, there are some 40,000 villages and hamlets, as yet there are only 2,389 Government primary schools. Unless Government supplies these primary schools, it is not likely that the people will themselves supply the deficiency. For, in the first place, till this first step in education has been made, the masses are not likely to feel the want of instruction, being too ignorant to judge of the value which knowledge will be to them when they are unable even to read or write. No school could therefore be self-supporting in such a backward village where the effective desire for education is so small. Secondly, supposing that the people are alive to their interests, and desire a school for their children, the elementary schools supported by fees and private efforts are sure to be bad, inasmuch as the villagers being poor are unable to pay heavy fees, and the proprietors of the primary school will take out in the quality of their instruction the loss which they sustain in the smallness of their fees. If there are any well-informed teachers in the market they will invariably invest their talents in a higher class school, and only the worst of instructors will set up an elementary school for poor rustics. On these grounds Mr. Peile is quite right to look to Government for any large extension of low grade vernacular schools, and leave it to public enterprise to supplement the higher flights only of national education. Our article is already too long, and we leave for the future the great question of grants in aid; but we must congratulate the Director throughout on the clearness and interest of his whole report.

In order that our establishment may to-day enjoy the usual Christmas holiday, we shall not publish the *Gazette* to-morrow.

The death of Lord Ellenborough, formerly Governor General of India, is announced in to-day's telegraphic news.

We copy the following strange telegram, dated "Calcutta, Dec. 1, Noon," from the *Times* of the 1st inst. :—"I have just been informed of some curious facts, which are believed to show a connexion of Mr. Norman's murder with the leading Wahabee Chief Abdoola of Nedj, whose cause the Turks espoused. He has fled, and is supposed to have joined his brother and former rival Saood, in order to combine against the Turks. The Turks are uneasy." Perhaps some of our contemporaries on the other side can tell us what this means.

The Rajpootana State Railway will, it is stated, be completed within two years.

The cotton season has now fairly begun in the Berars. At Akola and Oomrawuttee the fields promise well.

His Excellency the Viceroy will probably leave for Burmah on the 27th of January, and return to Calcutta about the middle of February.

We (*Examiner*) hear that the Government of India has in contemplation the organization of a Store Depôt at Calcutta for State Railways.

Mr. Charles Miller has been gazetted as Coroner of Calcutta under section 4 of Act IV of 1871. He took the oaths as such on Wednesday.

The Viceroy and Staff are expected to reach the Camp at Delhi at sunrise on the 8th of January, and to leave again for Calcutta on the 11th.

The King of Siam is looked for in Calcutta on the 30th of this month. It is thought by no means unlikely that he may accompany Lord Mayo on his flying visit to the Camp. We see it stated that the Government of India is already having fireworks manufactured for his amusement.

A trial trip on the railway from Lucknow to Fyzabad came off on the 19th, and another on the 23rd. The public were invited to travel free. The line to Allygurh will be opened on or about New Year's day.

Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Acting Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, at present in Calcutta on leave, will, it is said, shortly exchange appointments with the present Accountant-General of Burmah.

The *Englishman* says that the Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Rangoon Military Pay Offices are to be abolished from the 31st of March next, under the orders for reduction lately issued by the local Government.

In future there is to be only one division of Public Works in Orissa, to be called the Cuttack Division, the Northern and Southern Cuttack Divisions being abolished by order of the Lieutenant Governor from the 1st of January next.

The Government of India have authorised the expenses of Khowaja Abbass, who is now in the Punjab, and who is said to be the bearer of a letter and presents to the Viceroy from the Ameer of Bokhara, being defrayed by the State during his stay in India.

The Government of India, the *Englishman* hears, has sanctioned, on the recommendation of the Bengal Government, the loan of three lakhs of rupees to the Municipality of Howrah for the construction of drainage works, to be commenced by the beginning of next year.

We (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the Hon. Mr. Stephen has invited the members of the legal profession to submit their views and suggestions on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, which is at present before the Viceregal Council, and to propose amendments thereon.

Of this the *Indian Mirror* declares itself assured, "that many European officers seriously object to the employment of 'Something Ghose,' and 'Thingamy Dass' as assistant surgeons in the army." The *Mirror* pauses for a reply. We (*Pioneer*) would suggest to our contemporary to ask the opinion of the ladies in the army.

On an application from the Jeypore Durbar, the Government of India have sanctioned the continuance for another year of the services of Dr. DeFabeck to supervise the School of Arts established by His Highness the Maharajah at his capital, and also the arrangement proposed that, while so employed, the British Government should bear a moiety of his unemployed pay.

The *Pioneer* believes the *Englishman* was mistaken in stating that Mr. R. J. Richardson, C.B., was to be appointed Director-General of Opium Agencies in India, and thinks the real state of the case is that Government is about to introduce the cultivation of opium into the Punjab as an experiment, and that Mr. Richardson has been appointed Opium Agent in that province.

We find the following paragraph in the *Egyptian Messenger* :—"The *Avvenire* says (under great reserve it is true) that the ex-Emperor of the French will, in company with his family, spend the coming winter in Egypt. We were recently informed by wire that that distinguished personage was to visit Malta, from all which we may perhaps conclude that a tour is really intended, and will probably be made by the ex-Imperial household."

A Calcutta letter to the *Pioneer* confirms the statement that Mr. Roberts has refused the office of Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery; but it mentions as a not improbable result of a recent interview between the ex-magistrate and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that the offer of the post in question may be renewed, under the tempting conditions of a salary amounting to Rs. 2,000 a month—the pay, as it is understood, of Mr. [illegible] his dethronement. The *Daily Examiner*, however, understands "that Mr. Roberts has accepted the office of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery."

The *Indian Mirror* says :—"We understand that the amended Marriage Bill will be shortly published in the *Gazette of India*, with a view to ascertain public opinion on the subject, and that the Hon. Mr. Stephen will ask leave of the Council to that effect at this morning's meeting. The Bill has been greatly modified. A clause has been added extending the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act to parties marrying under the proposed enactment. Provision has also been made for the attendance of the Registrar at the place where the marriage is to celebrated, on the payment of the prescribed fee. This will spare the Bramos the unpleasant necessity of calling at the Registrar's office, and will enable them to include the legal form of the declaration in their present marriage ritual. The Registrar will be appointed by the local Governments, principally, of course, from amongst the Brahmo community.

The following is the list of business brought forward at the meeting of Council held on Thursday :—The Hon. Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Inland Customs. The Hon. Mr. Stephen moved that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter; presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion; and also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. V. of 1840 (concerning the oath and declarations of Hindoos and Mahomedans). The Hon. Mr. Chapman introduced the Bill to amend Act XII. of 1870, the Native Passenger Ships' Act, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The *Friend of India*, in crying *peccavi* for a statement made by it some time ago which we contradicted, says—"We stated in June last that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald had expended £45,000 on account of furniture for the new Government House at Poona. The information was from England, and the denial of its accuracy by the *Bombay Gazette* went, in due course, to the gentleman by whom the statement was sent. He replied that he would enquire into the matter, but we have not since heard a word about it. We presume, therefore, that the *Bombay Gazette* was quite correct and we in the wrong as to those figures, and it is full time to make, as we do make, to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald all the amends in our power—a full apology for the inaccuracy, unintentional we are sure on the part of our informant, as it certainly was on our own part. Our opinion of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government is one thing; we would not intentionally distort a fact in relation to that Government."

LATEST FROM GALLE.

GALLE, 24th Dec., 1-40 p.m.

Arrived steamer Geelong from Sydney 2nd, Melbourne 5th, and King George's Sound 11th, and Adelaide, 5th December.

The loss of the Rangoon has caused serious inconvenience throughout the colonies.

The Honorable Mr. Ayers having failed to form a new Ministry, the Honorable Mr. Blyth was called upon and succeeded in the formation of one, against which a want of confidence was carried.

Parliament dissolved. Public opinion is against the step.

The murder of Bishop Paterson and colleagues is exciting general indignation against labour traffic in South Pacific.

Melbourne 4th.—Parliament is prorogued. Coffee plantation 9½d. to 9¾d. Metals, fair business done during the month. Rice market heavy and depressed: Patna 20 to 22. Sugar, large business done and considerable advance in prices.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 1st DECEMBER.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Golconda, Captain Coleman, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 1st inst. on board. The Golconda sailed from Suez at 4 p.m. on the 10th, reached Aden on the 16th at 8 30 a.m., and resumed her voyage at 1 p.m. on the 16th. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dickson.
Mrs. Robinson.
Mr. and Mrs. Howard, two infants, and European female servant.
Mr. Geddes.
Lieut. C. F. Hughes.
Mr. D. Griffin.
Ensign Cleveland.
Mrs. A. Yorke.
Mrs. Morgan.
Miss Morgan.
Master Morgan.
Mr. J. Morgan.
Mrs. Oakes.
Lieut. Boilean.
Mrs. Derry.
Mr. W. E. Jenkins.
Mr. O. L. Melitus.
Mr. and Mrs. Tudball.
Mr. John H. Barton.
Mrs. Langham & two children.
Mr. A. J. Mayer.
Mr. A. Mayer.
Mr. J. Brooksby.
Mr. W. Whitlock.
Mr. C. P. Higgins.
Mr. B. Blood.
Col. and Mrs. Pogson.
Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch.
Major L'Estrange (remained at Aden by order of Govt.)

From Brindisi.

Mrs. Fosbery and European female servant.
Mr. U. V. Manuel.
Mr. and Mrs. Monro, child, and European female servant.
Colonel and Mrs. Snow.
Dr. A. Smith.
Mr. Bolst.
Major and Mrs. Winson.
Mr. Gerlach.
Mr. J. S. Biggs.
Mr. G. R. Long.
Mr. Dalzell.
Mr. A. McKenzie.
Mr. C. Tweedie.

From Suez.

Mr. W. Lang.
Mr. McFadyen.
Mr. Melitus.
Mr. C. Polites.
Miss Savage.
Genl. Beatson's native servant.

From Aden.

Mr. Muncherjee, wife, son, daughter, four children, and two native servants.
Mr. Shaik Khadia.
Mr. Nagapa, wife, two children and native servant.
Two native servants.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[Special for the "Bombay Gazette."]

LONDON, 1st December.

The leading event of this week has been the serious illness of the Prince of Wales. His malady is typhoid fever, in a somewhat severe form, the identical complaint which cut off the Prince Consort almost exactly ten years ago. I believe the attack commenced, as it so often does, with symptoms as of an ordinary cold, but it was not long neglected, the medical attendants of the Prince having promptly decided what the illness really was. It is fortunate that the case was taken in time, since the constitution of the distinguished patient was in anything but a favourable state for an inflammatory attack. He had just previously suffered from whitlow on one of the fingers—a sure sign of bad blood. On the other hand, he had youth and considerable strength on his side, and of course he had excellent medical skill. The result is that, after a very rapid accession of bad symptoms, which reached their height on Monday last, there came a turn for the better, and at the hour I write the Prince is believed to be fast recovering. At one time things looked very gloomy. On Monday we were all prepared for the very worst, and I believe the morning papers had their obituary leaders ready, with full memoirs of the Prince, held for insertion at an advanced hour in the morning. Indeed, the rumours of his death, which were in circulation about 7 o'clock on the evening of that day, had their origin, I have no doubt, in the spirited efforts of the journalists not to be behind time. A printer's devil leaves Shoe Lane or Peterborough Court to get a pot of beer for a thirsty compositor to whom he has just given some slips of copy, beginning, "Death has fulfilled our worst anticipations," &c. The intelligent imp, putting this and that together, says to an acquaintance outside that he has just seen the Prince of Wales is dead. Acquaintance, believing all that comes from a newspaper office, repeats the tale, which soon comes to the ear of a "gentleman of the press." He, ignorant of the source whence the story is derived, goes perhaps into the very office to which the original propagator belongs and tells what he has heard outside. Then a poster is at once issued announcing the "rumoured death" of the Prince, and the story flies over London. But Tuesday brought a change for the better; the Prince's strength was kept up—a most important distinction between his case and that of his father—and thus the blood flung off its corrupting element, and the vital power was restored. There is up to a considerable period after the crisis a risk that relapse may occur from various influences, but I suppose it may be safely considered that in the present case the danger is now past. Of course we are favoured with many elaborate pathological dissertations as to the source of the complaint. Although called typhoid fever it has no relation to typhus, the fever of the poor,—it is rather gastric or enteric fever. Violent diarrhœa is one of the symptoms, and until the poison is thrown out this feature is the testing one of the patient's condition. Some of our learned men call the complaint pythogenic fever, translated for the comprehension of the vulgar into the words "night-soil," or "cesspool," fever. It generally arises from neglected drainage or disordered sewers, and the morbific element, gas or whatever it is, seizes on any one, without much reference to the other physical conditions. Thus the finest and airiest mansions are just about as likely to suffer as the merest hovels. Windsor Castle, for instance, used to be notorious for bad drains and foul gases, and at one particular time the servants were never well. An examination was then instituted, and it was found that the ground under the building was honeycombed with cesspools. There is no doubt that such was the origin of the Prince Consort's illness. The Prince of Wales, it is believed, caught his at Lord Londesborough's seat, Scarborough, and it seems that other visitors to the same house, on the same occasion, were also seized with identically the same illness. Lord Londesborough, a most favourable specimen of the rich English patrician, writes to vindicate his hospitality from the reproach of having neglected the health, in his anxiety for the comfort, of his guests. He declares that his children have often resided in the mansion and have never suffered from it, that the same water supplies it which supplies the town of Scarborough, and—crowning testimony of all—he asserts that in anticipation of the visit he had a turncock in the house who regularly flushed the sewers in order to make everything safe. After this proof of affectionate interest, who would be unkind enough to say that his Lordship neglected any of the duties of hospitality?

The illness of the Prince has had indirectly a very gratifying result; it has shewn how strong is the feeling of personal interest in him throughout the country, and how widespread is the attachment to him as heir to the Throne. The bulletins which announced the course of the complaint were devoured with eagerness and to the exclusion of almost every other topic, and everywhere the expressions of sympathy were numerous and unmistakeable. I do not know how much of remorse for hasty and uncharitable judgments on the young Prince during his past life may have mingled with the public feeling; anyhow, the tone was most salutary, and it blended with the sentiment of loyalty to the Queen which has been evoked by the late discreditable attacks on her. Of course there were exceptions. Unmannerly Republicans are to be found in most of our large towns, and at Birmingham I am told the issue of a favourable bulletin was received at a reading room with hisses. Dilke meanwhile shewed his indifference to those proprieties which generally influence the conduct of gentlemen by lecturing in the north of England against the Crown. It is true he did not dare openly to attack the Queen, but his movement was anti-constitutional and anti-dynastical nevertheless. On the other side I may note one or two little incidents. At a dinner given to Mr. Miall, the eminent Nonconformist, in Newcastle, the Queen's health was received with enthusiasm, and Dilke's name with hooting and hissing. At a meeting convened to hear Dilke in Leeds, his supporters were obliged to issue tickets in order to prevent the meeting being broken up by an angry mob; and even with all these precautions the opponents were so numerous that the baronet could scarcely obtain a hearing, while the crowd outside amused themselves by singing the Royal Anthem. At Bolton, Lancashire, Odger, our working-man republican, who, with all his faults, is more of a natural gentleman than Dilke, tried to hold a meeting, but could with difficulty get his audience to tolerate what he had to say, even though, in order to pacify them, he paid elaborate compliments to the Queen. Yesterday Dilke himself fared even worse at the same place. The Kensington people tried to have a meeting in the Vestry Hall with the view of declaring their want of confidence in Sir Charles, but a mob gained possession of the room beforehand, and the meeting broke up in disorder. When I tell your readers that the Vestry Hall adjoins a low quarter called the "Rookery," inhabited by disloyal Irishmen, I have perhaps explained the significance of the interruption. But for the timely aid afforded by these auxiliaries the republican baronet would have been condemned in his own borough by his own leading supporters. Of course, however, the instances I have selected give a very imperfect idea of the feeling evoked throughout the country. At every political gathering, whether a conference, a public meeting, or a dinner, the language and arguments of Dilke are repudiated with indignation. One or two of the county members indeed have gone further, and have expressed a strong desire to inflict personal chastisement on the baronet.

The Dover election ended, as I had half-anticipated, in Mr. Jessel's success. But he had a very narrow escape. He had a majority of 88, secured by the voluntary abstinence of more than 200 Conservatives. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the managers of the Liberal party are by this time quite convinced that they cannot afford any more such victories. Mr. Jessel, though victorious, polled 200 fewer votes than he had done in 1868. What is the explanation of this? The absentees were either Dissenters, irritated at the educational policy of the Government, or moderate Liberals who dislike the symptoms of a revolutionary programme which Mr. Gladstone's course suggests. "An Old Whig" gave utterance to this feeling a few days ago in a letter to the *Times*. Many Liberals, he declared, wanted to know where they were going, and what Mr. Gladstone intended that his policy should be. They desired peace, not continual alarm, and they did not wish revolution. Now, such a feeling actuates thousands in the country, and the isolated elections that take place are the only opportunities for giving expression to the sentiment. The opinion I gave in a recent letter that soon existing political parties will all merge into two—moderate reformers, who will reform within the lines of the Constitution, and radicals who will advocate reforms as so many steps towards a republic—is strangely confirmed in *Punch* this week, where the view is maintained, not in jest but sober earnest, that the politicians of this country will ere long be classed into two great divisions—constitutionalists and revolutionists. Even the *Spectator* foreshadows a similar issue.

Since my last the controversy about joint stock company promoting and the manufacture of sham premiums has gone on with spirit, and has involved the question of directors. Letters throwing all sorts of insinuations against these estimable persons have been published, and it is broadly hinted that every man of them whose name is worth anything sells the use of it to a spirited promoter for a sum of money which ranges from £1,000 up to £3,000, the worst offenders being members of Parliament, Peers, and others in an official or even a diplomatic position. Further, it is stated that the cost to a promoter of making sham premiums on the Stock Exchange, if he should be obliged to complete his own bargains, would be about £3,000 for a company with £20,000 capital. On the other hand, if the coups are great, the profits are enormous. Take the case of the Emma Silver Mine, one of those alluded to in my recent letters as brought out by a well known speculator. This is the concern to which General Schenck, the American Ambassador, lent his name as a director. The capital is £1,000,000, and the dividends were to be 18 per cent. per annum to begin with, paid quarterly. I am told by Americans who know the history of this mine, that within a year the entire Emma lade has been sold by their countrymen for £300,000. Into whose pockets does the difference between these two sums go? Not into those of Americans. A Stock Exchange firm, I believe, are the proprietors, and they have merely employed Albert Grant to float the concern for them. But it is clear enough that, allowing for there being several intermediaries, the sum of £700,000 leaves an enormous margin for all kinds of contingencies and for the making of several fortunes. Of course it is not easy to say how much of these largely anonymous carpings at the concerns with which Grant's name is associated is due to sheer envy at his superior audacity and luck. Certainly the stories we hear of his gains within the last twelve months—which are nowhere estimated at much less than a quarter of a million sterling—are enough to make any plodding City man of the familiar type green with jealousy. Not that there is anything quite exceptional in his fortune. Another name occurs to me at this moment in connection with the Scottish Hospital banquet yesterday—St. Andrew's day. Among the "personages" at the chairman, Lord Lorne's, table was Mackenzie of "Kintail." Who is he? A successful promoter, developed into a brand-new Highland chieftain. Mackenzie, I believe, began life in India—Bengal—and then came to London, where he formed the acquaintance of a wealthy Scotch M.P., not long returned from Russia, and by whom he was introduced to Mr. Samuel Laing. The two brought out various schemes—the Land Mortgage Bank of India, the Labuan Coal Company, the Natal Company, and others before the panic. I do not think the panic did either much harm, and after it Mackenzie made one or two brilliant *coups*. He was the means of exposing the mismanagement of the Brighton railway, which resulted in a fall of the stock from about 100 to less than half. Various deluded shareholders lost of course: but, as Mackenzie was not deluded, I infer that he did not lose. Then he brought out the issue of Metropolitan District Railway debentures, and one or two smaller things. How well he did may be inferred from the fact that, although he joined the Scotch M.P. aforesaid in an immense tallow speculation by which he lost £160,000, he was able to retire from business, pay about £300,000 for the estate of Kintail, and set up as a laird with kilt, philabeg, forests, woods, and retainers. Beside the penniless, breechless, shadow representatives of the clans that figured at the dinner yesterday, Kintail is a very big man indeed. So much for promotion.

The Stock Exchange has been hoaxed by a false telegram announcing that the Midland Railway Company had leased the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, at terms which were very favourable to the latter line. The stock at once rose 4 or 5 per cent. and one or two others fell heavily. On the following day the telegram was discovered to be a forgery, and there is now no doubt that it was concocted for stock-jobbing purposes. A reward of £500 has been offered for the discovery of the offender, who I dare assert will never be found out. There are too many persons interested in his impunity. The fraud was most cleverly managed. The *Times*, for instance, was so completely taken in that it published a leader on the news, pronouncing the amalgamation to be a matter of "national importance!"

The Bank rate was reduced yesterday to 3½ per cent. The expected drain of gold to Germany has not yet come, but, as it may at any moment, little is to be inferred from the change. We may between this and the 1st of January have an easy money market or stringency culminating in a crisis. Nobody knows. Meanwhile business generally is very prosperous, and cotton shares in the favourable turn, the market being firm with a decided upward tendency.

ADDRESS TO Mr. HARDCASTLE, OF THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE.

On Saturday afternoon last, the native brokers of Bombay, headed by Mr. Cumulsey Premjee, mustered strong in the hall of the French Bank, the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, for the purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. Hardcastle, its able manager, on his departure for Europe by yesterday's mail steamer. Mr. Hardcastle, as he stepped into the hall, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers into the midst of the assembly, when Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee, who was requested to speak, addressed him as follows :—

Mr. Hardcastle,—I have been requested by Mr. Cumulsey Premjee and others of my fellow-brokers to wish you a safe and prosperous voyage home, and that you will soon return to this country in the full enjoyment of renewed health and vigour to promote the interests of those whom you serve,—and with, let us hope, a valuable addition to your social comforts. (Cheers.) Your treatment of native brokers in their business relations will be remembered by us with pleasure and satisfaction; and if any of us has a fault to find with you, it must be that of over-courtesy and a delicate forbearance with native manners and customs, which are not in consonance with the enlightened customs of the West. We may say it with confidence that it was owing wholly to your affability of manner and polite intercourse with the brokers and the inhabitants in general, that Bombay was enabled to vie with the cities of the West in subscribing very largely to the French Government Paper and the Paris Municipality Loan. (Cheers.) We hope and say once more that our wishes for your welfare attend you wherever you may go. (Applause.)

Mr. Hardcastle replied nearly as follows :—

Mr. Cumulsey and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for this demonstration of your good will. I shall always remember this as one of the proudest moments of my life; yet I must say that you should expect no less of good treatment from my successors and from French manners. In doing so, we simply do a duty and act up to our instructions. It is the duty of the officers of this Bank to treat with kindness and urbanity all members of the community whose patronage we seek, the brokers whose assistance we require, and those in whose midst this Bank is established. I thank you all once more for this demonstration of your good will. (Applause and cheers.)

Three more cheers were given for Mr. Hardcastle, as loud as the proverbially powerful lungs of native brokers could make them; and after the presentation of bouquets, the assembly separated.

On the last occasion Mr. Kean played Louis XI. in Edinburgh, at the Theatre Royal, a devout Irishman sitting entranced in the stalls, after the attendants had proclaimed, "The king is dead!" exclaimed, "And may the Lord have mercy on his guilty sowl!" thinking for the moment that the scene was a reality.

A well known conveyancer, noted for absence of mind, during the representation of *Macbeth* at the Princess's, on the witches replying to the Thane that they were "doing a deed without a name," started up, exclaiming, to the astonishment of the audience, "A deed without a name! Why, it's void!—it's not worth sixpence!"

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is the Unrivalled Restorative for Weak and Sickly Children. Mr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," states :—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the pale oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is also a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LOSS OF THE S.S. DELAWARE.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

HOLLAND.

THE OUTWARD ENGLISH MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND DEC., AFT.

A bulletin issued at noon states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was rather less quiet during last night, but that his general condition continues the same as yesterday.

The Tichborne trial has been adjourned until the 15th of January. The case for the claimant has closed.

The s.s. Delaware, bound to Calcutta, has foundered off Scilly; only the first and third officers were saved.

Parliament has been prorogued for the 6th of February.

BERLIN, 22ND DEC.

A despatch from Prince Bismarck to Count Arnim, referring to the acquittal of the murderers of German soldiers, threatens henceforth to seize French hostages if the assassins are not surrendered.

AMSTERDAM, 22ND DEC.

The Dutch Chambers have passed the Redemption Bill.

M. Englevaart's resignation has been accepted, and M. Broex has been appointed interim Minister for War.

LONDON, 22ND DEC.

OBITUARY.—Earl of Ellenborough.

LONDON, 23RD DEC.

The bulletin issued at noon to-day states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet night, and that the progress of recovery, though gradual, is steady.

The *Home News* of yesterday believes that the order for the retirement of Colonel Mowbray Thomson has been cancelled.

LONDON, 21ST DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firmer.

Fair Dhollera, 7½d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve notes...£15,250,000. Inc. £250,000.
Bills discounted...£16,250,000. Inc. £312,000.
Bullion..............£24,937,500. Inc. £312,500.

LONDON, 22ND DEC., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day opens firm.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton .. 64,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats .. 18,000 ,,
Actual Stock of Cotton .... 438,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats .... 281,000 ,,
Total Weekly Import of Cotton. 48,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats . 3,000 ,,

LONDON, 22ND DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7½d.

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do. 9s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1¼d.

ADEN, 23RD DEC.

The s.s. Mongolia with the outward Indian Mails left here for Bombay at 1 P.M. to-day.

THE EUROPEAN POOR OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I come now to consider the best means of caring for the European poor of Bombay, and the establishment of an organized district system at once suggests itself. Each district to be provided with a committee, the working members of which should be residents in the locality. Such a system is actually in existence in Bombay, and was established in 1862 by the Roman Catholics, to whose credit and honour be it said that their appreciation of the Christian duty of "regarding the poor" is more clearly perceived in their work than in that of any other body of professing Christians in this city. With small means, the Society of St. Vincent De Paul has done much good, and there is not a corner of Bombay into which the active benevolence of the Society has not penetrated. The Roman Catholic Bishop, aided by three or four of the leading members of the Catholic community, form a central or ruling committee, and "the object of the Society is to provide the poor with such succour, in kind (not in money) as upon personal inquiry is deemed suitable to their condition. They are visited once a week at their dwellings by the active members. The visiting members choose for relief, whenever it is possible, those persons who are suffering from pressure caused by the illness or death of some working member of the family." The district committees are composed chiefly of persons living in the district, and each committee is responsible only to the central or controlling authority.

I do not think that any better system could be established. From close personal observation I am able to say that the members of district committees, not only take kindly to their work, but regard their election as an honourable distinction. Under this system it is almost impossible for destitution to escape detection, while the plan of affording succour in kind only prevents any misapplication of the bounty of the charitable public.

My appeal is on behalf of the whole European poor of Bombay, and it may be considered quite unnecessary to speak of sectional or religious differences. United effort promises the greatest success, and I am unable to see why the whole benevolent public, European and native, should not be united in such a cause. Nevertheless, rather than that nothing should be done for the destitute poor, each Christian denominational body might organize its own committees and do its own work.

I suppose it would be too much to expect to see a public meeting assembled in the Town Hall to consider what should be done for the destitute European poor of Bombay, although such meetings are sometimes called when other poor are concerned. It seems to be considered not quite respectable to recognise our own poor, or acknowledge the possibility of destitution overtaking any of our own countrymen or countrywomen: hence the policy of Government to deport all vagrants. But if the public can be aroused to a sense of its high Christian obligations to the poor, and if a public meeting can be assembled in the Town Hall at the present season to adopt measures for relieving destitution, I should regard the coming Christmas as the best and the happiest that has ever been known in Bombay. It may not be pleasant to make a public confession that destitution is prevailing largely amongst Europeans in Bombay, but it certainly is not humiliating to come to the rescue of our destitute countrymen and their families.

I am well acquainted with every public charity in Bombay, and while thankful that we have a "Strangers' Friend Society," a "Shepherd's Almshouse," a "Pensioners' Home," a "St. Vincent's Home," a "St. Elizabeth's Home," and even a "Vagrant Yard," yet I venture to say that there are dozens, nay, scores of respectable Europeans destitute in Bombay, who can only maintain an existence by subsisting on the bounty of those whose poverty is only a shade removed from destitution, and who can find no place in any of the asylums I have named. Much of the destitution to which I referred is only of a temporary character to individuals, occurring in the interval of sickness, or of want of employment; a little assistance, in such cases, would prove a great blessing. It should be remembered that the worst form of destitution in Bombay is that which overtakes European women and their children. Every other class of destitute poor can and do fall back upon relatives or friends. The destitute European woman is alone the utterly forsaken one; for [illegible] public benevolence, no public sympathy; the rich ignore her existence, and she may live or perish without inquiry and without a friend. And the heroism which some of our countrywomen display in adversity is truly astonishing. I will give one illustration. A recently bereaved widow, with five young children, was stricken with severe disease; it was pointed out to her that the care and quiet of the hospital were necessary to her recovery in her then helpless and destitute condition. Her tearful eyes, brightened as in touching accent, she replied, "God fits the back to the burden, and if you will only try and help me, I will surely get well, and, according to the measure of her faith, she did "get well" without seeking shelter at a hospital.

I am not prepared to say who should take the lead in a movement of the kind I have proposed. The responsibility is upon us all, and I don't think it matters very much who takes the trouble to invite the European public to a meeting. I am quite certain about the advantages of having a central directing and controlling board, which should consist of a very small number of working gentlemen. The district boards may have the fullest number of committee-men—the more the merrier. I conclude with the earnest inquiry—are we to have a Christmas meeting, or a meeting in Christmas week, to consider the European poor?

21st December. THOMAS BLANEY.

AN INDIAN CHRISTMAS STORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having perused with much interest the narrative of Major Charpoy about his discussions with the Sessions Judge of Chuperpur, and entirely detesting the opinions of the latter as to making divorces easy, I send, you in the interests of public morality, a phase of life which occurred at that station under my own eyes and those of the Madras Government, and which I may candidly entitle—

MARRIAGE—AN ADVANTAGE:

A STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

When I was Executive Engineer for Irrigation at Chuperpur, I was one forenoon, in the rains, seated in my verandah checking some muster rolls brought by my supervisor, Sergeant Stubbs, when a young gentleman in a bullock-cart drove up to my porch, and, on my rising to receive him, presented me with his card and a letter. The perusal of these two documents made it clear to my comprehension that the young man was Lieutenant Thomas Spigot, of the Queen's Regiment, of which a detachment was then quartered at Chuperpur; and also that his father, of the firm of Spigot, Tap, and Drayhorse, brewers, Islington, was connected in business affairs with a brother-in-law of mine in the city. With the hospitality, which in the Indian services is as much a pleasure as a duty, I cordially invited him to stay with me till he found himself a bungalow or a chum, and I ordered my servants to put his kit in a detached bungalow in my compound. The young fellow seemed to take it too much as a matter of course, but no reflective man cares much about mere manner, so I postponed judgment upon his disposition till I knew him better. It has often been said that Indians know each other so well, because they are often in the same small house for days together. I was quickly aware that the young scion of the brewery thought no small beer of himself. He cursed John Bright the first night as a blackguard, and, when I hinted that I did not approve of such terms being applied to a Cabinet Minister, he only laughed. He afterwards alluded to Lord Lawrence as a poop, and Sir W. Mansfield as a sharper. I had therefore coolly to inform him that he would not be allowed to use such language in my presence regarding the Viceroy and his Council, and he was quieter for about two days. Then he launched out into *esprit de corps*: sneered at the Anglo-Indian officers, said what was very true, that now-a-days the Engineers and Artillery were only competition-wallas, and, what I thought very insulting, that they ought not to take precedence of the unscientific corps. I gently warned him that I was one of these Engineers myself, which he seemed to have forgotten: and still I pardoned him, knowing well that ignorance and youth are often uncivil, and that moderation usually comes only with experience. I even overheard female voices in his room at night, and took no notice till at length he began to entertain me with some of his amorous proceedings, which induced me from fear of Mrs. Grundy to hint to him that if he wished to play that game he had better take a house of his own. Not understanding the hint, he stayed a week or two longer, when his thoughts were diverted, as also were mine, by a new arrival, a real English spin. The fact was that Colonel Squib, of the N. I., had imported his daughter Rosa.

Being the head of an important department, and also one of those well paid, serious, respectable bachelors that steady married people almost pardon for being celibates, they are so much like married men, I thought that it behoved me to show alacrity in homage to the sex and went by myself in uniform to call on the young lady. I found her a blooming damsel, tall and with fine shoulders. Her black eyes were bold and piercing; her voice was one of command; and her attitudes were graceful as those of the wild deer. We talked a few minutes on common subjects—whether she liked India, if the cold weather would really be a winter, and so forth:—and then, taking my whole perspective on her retina, with one look, she said, "I feel sure that we have met before and at home." I replied that I was not aware of the honour, when, with the utmost courtesy, she inquired whether I had been to Scarborough; and on my saying "Yes," she went on, "Then don't you remember me when I was bathing in the sea, and my dress was coming off, and you came and held it on?" I did remember it then, but I am very bashful, and could not help blushing instead of answering. She did not pity my confusion a bit, but began to use badinage and discomfited me very much; so I contrived to withdraw on some pretence or other, much disturbed. I said nothing about this, but in the course of the week I found out that *she* had; and, whenever I went to dine at the houses of my friends, some one or other was sure to divert the conversation to the sea, and then to bathing, and then to Scarborough, and then to the queer people that went there, on which all my friends would smile and look hard at me. At length I admitted the soft impeachment: it really never harms a shrewd mathematical Engineer, if he does get suspected of gallantry. It even adds to his reputation, and all the married ladies began to have hopes that I might do something yet. But I really believe the young lady cared nothing about me, because of my red nose and stubbly hair that oil had no effect upon.

It was far otherwise with Spigot. He was the only young bachelor in the place, the Native Infantry officers being married, and the young Civil Servants out at odd sorts of places in the collectorate. I was too old and serious to be counted. So Spigot found himself admired, and he was much pleased with the conversations he had. He quickly accepted a hint that he might attend at morning rides, and he always got off parade on her father's croquet-party nights. Usually on Sundays he went to church in order to be asked to dinner, and the young bumpkin thought he had only to be seen to be admired, and actually had the impertinence to repeat to me some of Rosa's criticisms on myself and my scientific corps. She, it seemed, had taken up with his prejudice against us for being selected for the army by competition, and had made a very clever remark, which was nevertheless so bitter that I would rather forget it than repeat it. Perhaps, however, both only echoed the opinions of the Horse Guards, who exclude us as much as possible from both Commands and the Staff College.

As the weeks rolled away, Spigot got a bungalow of his own: he got also a remittance from Europe, and bought more furniture than a Subaltern ought to have: he collected knick-knacks and purchased two tubs. He often used to slope over to me for a peg or to change a bank note, and I began to see that he was in love, and on the eve of making proposals,—when lo! I received a letter from his father, through my brother-in-law, asking me as I valued my own children (who did not then exist) to look after his boy, and prevent him doing anything foolish. My readers may have seen that I was not much affected towards the lad; but hatred is a useless passion, and besides—

> It is aye weel to be ceevil
> As the auld wife said when she becked to the deevil.

I therefore sounded him on the subject, and seeing that along with much common passion there was some love, some intention to self-sacrifice, I seriously believed that it would be to his ultimate advanage that he should be spliced. And, therefore I asked when he meant to pass in Hindustani, and what he meant to do. He soon unbosomed himself, and informed me that, if she would have him, he would pass in Hindustani and enter the Staff Corps. I examined him in the language, gave him some advice, and, as he seemed to know enough for that contemptible examination, I agreed to assist him in his studies and his love. And for the first time he seemed grateful to me, and I entertained a better opinion of him than before. The morning rides, the croquet parties, and the quiet dinners went on faster and faster; and I myself had them both out to the opening of a small bridge where they could ramble alone in the evening among the corinda bushes. Miss Squib knew that I was assisting, and began to show me some attention and much complacency, but what annoyed me was that they went on making love to each other in my presence as if I was an old fogey or a bachelor godfather. Strapping girls ought not to be kissed except in seclusion, because other people get envious.

It was at this picnic that the Assistant Collector in charge of the Treasury first saw her, and showed her several attentions. He was not touched in the least, but Spigot thought so; and became so cross and snappish with her, that I anticipated she would say something that would end their attachment to each other. Many a marriage has been prevented by such jealousy and petulance. But Rosa was a good girl, and I believe she loved him and rather liked that he should be jealous even if snappish. He came home with a heavy heart, and from pity I asked him to pot-luck to cheer him up. And then he told me something about it, and his feelings, as regarded the Civilian. He said, "These Civilians are such clever fellows, and they get good pay." I encouraged by assuring him that he was likely to win, that he had the great advantage of having been in the field first; he was like a General who had chosen his own position and could fortify it at leisure. I advised him to do the sentimental; to borrow the weapons of his rival and hoist him on his own petard (to use an Engineering phrase) by shooting in a Valentine. Spigot confessed that he knew that the treasurer had written some verses, and that he himself had tried to imitate him, but could not find rhymes, or, if he did, he could not find words to put in front of them; his mind was like a pair of trousers without any braces, so far as poetry was concerned. I said, "Never you mind—we'll get them out of a book," and I suggested the following:

> Oh stay, Madonna, stay,
> 'Tis not the dawn of day
> That tints the skies with yonder opal streak;
> The stars in silence shine—
> Then press thy lips to mine,
> And rest upon my neck thy fervid cheek.
>
> Oh fly, Madonna, fly!
> Lest day and envy spy
> What only night and love may safely know;
> Fly, and tread softly, dear,
> Lest those that hate us hear
> The sound of thy light footsteps as they go

He was pleased enough with this; but, on reading it twice, I thought it ambiguous as well as gushing. There was no real need for such fondness; and a little disdain is often of use in winning the fair sex, as Ovid informs us. I advised him to talk about going on leave to Bangalore or England, and at his urgent request told him I would prepare a suitable sonnet for him. After he had left me, I got my Delphin Horace, and, in the stillness of the cool night, managed to make the following free translation of the Eleventh Ode, Ad Leuconoen:—

> Dear Ross, o'er the Book of Fate
> Why shade those eyes of blue?
> Or ask the gods to fix the date
> Of either me or you?
> For death is sure; and soon or late
> Is sure to part us two.
>
> What will be, will be; let us try
> To bear and not to grieve.
> 'Tis on the cards that one may die
> Ere I return from leave,
> Or possibly your kiss of joy
> May welcome my reprieve.
>
> Then leave the future in its shroud—
> Enjoy when still we may;
> Nor let sad thoughts of chances cloud
> The present blithe to-day:
> Since life's short term has not allowed
> Long hopes to make much way.
>
> These lingering courtships time may mar;
> Sweet Rosebud, *do* agree—
> While I'm confined in Chuperpur,
> Come and put chains on me,
> Whom rapidly you shall shikar,
> Who longs not to be free.
>
> But, while I write, the time-piece ticks
> "There's little time to spare"—
> Before I leave there's but three weeks
> Your pa and ma to square.
> Dear Rosey, say the place and day,
> And I'll be punctual there.

He was satisfied with this next day at dinner, and, after the finger glasses had been used, we took out the blank card in a new pack, and he inscribed them on it, and they were sent to the fair Rosa that night in an envelope sealed with Spigot's crest and motto "Bibendum." I shook him warmly by the hand, and, bidding him be of good cheer, said good night. And I heard afterwards that he tossed about restlessly till the dawning of the day. That day was a very novel and important one to him, and to me too.

They say lovers' eyes are swift to see and lovers' ears in hearing. When on morning parade, Spigot had seen, through the misty air, old Colonel Squib walking his horse down towards the British lines, muttering and cursing as he went; and with the instinct of self-preservation the young man galloped as hard as he could towards my quarters for advice and safety. I asked him whether, now that he had put his foot in it, he wished to retreat, and, on his firmly declining, I sent his horse to the stable and concealed himself in my office, beyond my bed-room, with Forbes' Hindustani Phrases for company, guessing that Squib would soon come over to look for him. He came as I expected, looking portentous: he walked straight into my drawing-room where I was pinning some butterflies on a card, and, holding out the ode of Horace, said, "What does *that* mean?" Hypocrisy would have been useless. I was quite prepared for him, and, after reading over the verses twice, I said quite as laconically as himself, "That means business." He then sat down somewhat relieved: talked the usual preliminaries about trifling with affections, &c., and asked if I was willing and able to come to an arrangement. Of course I was: I only waited to hear his terms: and hinted that to make a start a good round sum must be paid down at once, as furnishing was so expensive:—a married man must begin with a set for breakfast, dinner, and dessert, as well as morning tea, both china and glass, and the godown must be filled with wines. He grumbled a good deal and said that he had started in matrimony without any such assistance, and that he loved his wife so well even then that these affairs never entered his head, so much the better. I lazily and at intervals remarked that times had changed: society expected every married officer to entertain, and pay did not go so far as it used to. He at length acquiesced and murmured something about steady, respectable young men, and then began to pat me on the back and asked how I had managed the affair, to which I answered that Miss Rosa and he had, I believed, made up their paction true together. The Colonel started in astonishment, and recovering himself at last said he thought that it had been me, especially as the puttewala had received the note from my hamal, and that he would have preferred me as a son-in-law; but still young people had their own fancies, he afterwards observed, and one ought to be thankful for small mercies. I felt ashamed at not having seen what his previous purport had been, but said what I honestly could in favour of Spigot; and on Squib agreeing to pay down Rs. 1,500 at the start I offered to make terms about a good settlement through my brother-in-law. I then went and fetched Spigot: the usual ceremonies were gone through, and the father agreed that the verses should be at once given to Rosa clandestinely and in a new envelope and we should all dine together at his house that night. The dinner went off very well, and, after dinner, Spigot and Rosa went off together for a moonlight walk in the garden, while Colonel and Mrs. Squib imparted to me in confidence their satisfaction with the finale and gratitude to myself for acting so discreetly and quietly as a mutual friend.

Soon after this, the marriage took place, but I need not describe it: in about five weeks after, we heard that a moderate allowance had been settled upon them by old Spigot, and the Commander-in-Chief soon made young Spigot a Sub-Assistant Quartermaster General. In a year or two old Spigot got his son to go home, and, on being offered an interest in the Brewery, the latter resigned his commission into the hands of our beloved Queen. The first boy was christened Thomas Horace Peter in allusion to his father, the poet of Brindisi, and myself, and I should have stood god-father but that I belong to the Free Kirk. Spigot is now a member of the Court of Common Council, and is going to try for Parliament in the Conservative interest at a borough in the eastern counties. He always speaks with veneration of the Constitution and all constituted authorities: he is a regular Benthamite as regards vested interests, particularly those of licensed publicans. She is also greatly improved, and being now low-church does a great deal for all charities, Dorcas Societies, tract distributors, and local preachers. She sets an example of rigid propriety to all the matrons and maids that she comes across; and it is only on the ground of old acquaintance that she occasionally chaffs me in her letters about auld lang syne. The ode of Horace has been framed in gold, and she believes it to have been the composition of her husband. When I was in England on leave I went to see them and got into some very good society that way. I once met Lord John Manners at their table. I presented young Thomas Horace Peter with a Delphin Horace to use as soon as he enters at Eton, and they have promised to send me an annual barrel of beer, and to use their political interest in getting me made Superintending Engineer as soon as the Conservatives come into power. At Chupperpur, I have maintained against both Charpoy and the Judge that in this case matrimony has decidedly improved two very ordinary and somewhat disagreeable persons; although they sometimes show a want of refinement, that is only because what is bred in the bone will come out of the flesh; you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but I maintain that both Spigot and his wife are making the world better than it would have been without them, and that to both of them marriage was an advantage and an example to others.

PETER MACFLAIL.

Camp, Chota Chuperpur, 15th December 1871.

BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.—To-day being the Christmas holiday all the public offices will be closed.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—On Friday last 163 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

FAIR.—The annual fair at Sunkersett's temple, Tardeo, commences from to-morrow (Tuesday.)

HACK BUGGIES.—The Commissioner of Police granted, up till Friday, 536 licences to owners of hack buggies.

COLABA COMPANY.—Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has been elected a director of the Colaba Company.

THE OORUS FESTIVAL.—The annual Oorus festival (Mahim fair) commences from to-morrow, and will last more than a week.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 100 (one hundred) from "L," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

KATTYWAR.—The headquarters of the Federal Sebundee, Southern Districts, Kattywar, will be at the Civil Station, Manickwara, under Superintendent Lieutenant Humphrey.

FIRE.—On Friday, a fire broke out at Nowrosjee Hill in a house which was stored with the husks of rice, but by the exertions of the neighbouring people it was soon put out.

THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.—We were mistaken in saying that Mr. Malins, the Deputy Sheriff, intended to resign on the 1st January next. He has no intention at present of doing so on that or any other date.

THE THAKORE OF MANSA.—The *Chundrodya* states that the Thakore of Mansa has arrived at Ahmedabad to take the opinion of the vakeels of that station on matters connected with his territory.

ESCAPING FROM LEGAL CUSTODY.—James Callishan, a European engineer, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with escaping from legal custody, and was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE COURT.—During the Christmas holidays the Police Courts will be opened only for the disposal of morning cases. Mr. Connon will sit in the Girgaum Police Court, and Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court.

A PRISONER SENT TO THE TANNA JAIL.—Nana Babajee, who was sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of extensive robbery, was forwarded to the Tanna jail last week.

THE LATE MILITARY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—Major-General W. F. Marriott, late Military Secretary to Government, who arrived here from England on Thursday, left for Mahableshwur on Saturday to visit H. E. the Governor.

THE DAUGHTER OF THE GAEKWAR.—We stated the other day that Cumabaee, the daughter of H. H. Mulharao, gave birth to a son. We now learn that on this auspicious day a large sum of money was distributed among Brahmins and others.

FURIOUS RIDING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Mahomedan named Raymon Mahomed was charged before Mr. Connon with riding an animal on the Baboola Tank road in a rash and negligent manner. He was convicted and fined five rupees.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.—A Hindoo named Luxmon Ramjee was on Saturday charged before Mr. Cooper with suffering a ferocious dog belonging to him to be at large without a muzzle. The defendant agreed to send the dog to Pinjrapoole, and was acquitted.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—On Saturday the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court sentenced a Mahomedan named Fuckeer Esub to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing a ten-rupee currency note and five rupees in cash, the property of Mr. L. S. Braganza.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—At the Small Causes Court on Friday, before Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, a Marwary sued a Parsee on three promissory notes, one of Rs. 100 and the two others of Rs. 200 each. The defendant pleaded that he had paid the amount; but as he had no receipt, he called witnesses to prove that he had paid the money.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday at the Cooperage, on the body of a Portuguese, which was found that morning lying among the stones which form the sea-wall at the reclamation works at Back Bay. Dr. Temperly Gray, who had examined the body, was of opinion that the cause of death was drowning. The enquiry has been adjourned till Wednesday next.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning while Mr. Norman's coachman was driving a pair of horses and break along the Gowalla Tank road, the horses shied at a buffaloe, and ran against Mr. Nowrosjee Davur's gate, Warden Road, breaking the upper part of the break, and damaging the gateway. Dr. Mackenzie, who was passing on the road, examined the coachman, and said that he was not much injured.

DAVE CARSON'S COMPANY give another performance to-morrow evening in Grant Road Theatre, when Mr. Herberte will take his benefit. Mr. Herberte must now be well known to the Bombay public, for he has been connected with Mr. Carson for a number of years, and his singing has always secured him a very flattering reception. Dave has a good programme for to-morrow evening, and considering that this is the festive season he will no doubt be greeted by a crowded house.

A CONSENT DECREE.—At the High Court on Saturday, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, applied for a consent decree for the plaintiff in the case of Ameenabaee, widow, v. Byramjee Bozonjee and others. Mr. Hormusjee A. Wadya, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, on behalf of the defendants, consented to a decree being made. His Lordship then passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,941, with interest and costs.

THE WEATHER.—During the whole of Friday last there was a strong westerly breeze, which in the afternoon carried over us heavy clouds, and late in the evening there was a slight shower. On Saturday morning the wind was from the north, and the residents of Bombay awoke to the first really cold day we have had this season. The change in the temperature was most exhilarating, for the air was clear and refreshing. Yesterday we enjoyed similar weather, and we hope that it may continue for at least a couple of months. The rain-fall as gauged at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital was 18 cents. We are informed by the Cotton Commissioner that a heavy shower of rain fell at Broach on Friday afternoon, and that the weather then looked "threatening" at that place.

THE TURF AT POONA.—The *Poona Observer* publishes the prospectus of the Poona cold weather meeting, which it has every reason to believe will be a success. In addition to two days' sport published, it hears that there will be a Purse presented by a sporting Rajah now on visit to that station. The officers of the 1st Light Cavalry have in the most sporting manner thrown open their Regimental Race Course for all horses that may be trained for the cold weather meeting, free of galloping fees.

WE are happy to mention the return from England of the Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, of the Irish Presbyterian Guzerat Mission, in improved health.—*Bombay Guardian.*

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—The work of the Bombay Medical Mission is proceeding most successfully under the superintendence of Dr. Webb. A large number of patients attend daily at the dispensary, and the other branches of the work are carefully looked after. We understand that the funds of the Mission are at rather a low ebb.—*Ibid.*

WE regret much to hear that Mr. and Mrs. Beard, or, to speak after their own manner, Elkanah and Irena Beard, of the denomination of Friends, who came from America about two years ago to carry on Mission work in India, are obliged to return on account of failure of health. They were at first at Benares and have been latterly at Jubbulpore. The *Friend* publishes letters from them expressive of their great sorrow in being obliged to leave the work. We learn from these letters that Rachel Metcalfe remains in India, the only representative of her denomination engaged in mission work here.—*Ibid.*

HEAD CONSTABLE NIHALSING, of Bassim, who lately attempted the lives of the Ex. Asst. Commisioner and his establishment, has been tried by the Commissioner of West Berar and was sentenced to transportation for life. It is said that the culprit when the sentence was pronounced did not appear a whit worse for it. He told the presiding Judge that when he undertook to punish his victims, because they were given to abusing people, he was prepared for the worst.—*Native Opinion.*

RUMOUR ABOUT THE DURBAR IN BOMBAY.

IT is rumoured that H. E. the Governor has given up the idea of holding any Durbar in Bombay in January next.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AT BARODA.

WE learn that H. H. Mulharao intends to start a Legislative Council in his territory.

PERSIAN PARSEES FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

ON the 18th inst. Mr. Godrez Mehrban Eranee sent a telegram to Bunder Abbas, to his brother Khushru, and received the following reply:—"80 Parsees leave per two bugalows. 286 per steamer. 58 dead. Provision provided by me."

EVENINGS WITH THE BAND.

OUR readers will be glad to learn that the band of the 19th Regiment N. I. will play *twice* a week in future, viz. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, instead of as of late on Saturdays only.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. PHLOX, Captain Baker, sailed on Saturday for the Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Hurnia—Mr. C. E. Mitchell; and sixteen deck passengers.

THE P. & O. CO.'S S.S. INDUS, Captain H. B. Greaves, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and Captain Maclear as an additional passenger for Southampton.

THE S.S. EUPHRATES, Captain C. C. D. Hutchison, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Mark Styles, Mr. C. Kendal, and thirty-three deck passengers.

THE S.S. PEARL, Captain W. Morrison, sailed on Saturday for the Malabar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Compta—Mr. W. Hasmandel and Mr. J. Grieshaben. For Tellichery—Mr. A. G. Lianotum; and six deck passengers.

A TELEGRAM from Bremen states that twenty bales of cotton, marked A B C, with N O under, and A in a diamond, some also marked C, were picked up at sea on the 31st Oct. last, off the Cape of Good Hope, by the R. C. Bulgin Koop, from Zanzibar, and conveyed to Hamburg. This cotton is found on enquiry to have been part of the cargo of the Oriental, Captain Wyatt, which left Bombay on 1st June last, bound to Bremen.

THERE is a report that the daughter of Mr. Gladstone is about to be married to a German gentleman, and it is added to this report that her Majesty the Queen has had some hand in bringing about the proposed marriage, which is understood to be in every way a most desirable one.—*Scotsman.*

DISCOVERY OF IRONSTONE AT CAITHNESS.—A new source of wealth for the north of Scotland would appear to be promised by the discovery of an ironstone field of excellent quality in Caithness. Professor Anderson, of Glasgow, has pronounced the percentage of pure metal in the specimens to be good; but the geological conformation of the strata is such as to leave it doubtful whether the extent of deposit is sufficient to justify the sinking of mines and the working of them. In the event of the hopes that have been excited proving well founded, there is a strong likelihood that iron shipbuilding will be added to the industries of Aberdeen and other places on the north coast.

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL.

ON Saturday evening the commencement of the Christmas holidays was celebrated at the Scottish High School, Byculla, by a theatrical performance given by a number of the boys attending the school. The large schoolroom was for the evening converted into a comfortable theatre, with stage and dropscene complete, and by 8 o'clock the auditorium was well filled by the fellow-pupils of the actors and friends of the boys and girls attending the school. The youthful performers put upon the stage three pieces, "To Paris and back for £5;" "Jeehezidiah Dodge, or the True Style of Making Money," and "Borrowed Plumes," and in the intervals between the pieces the amusement was kept up by the singing of some comic songs. The songs were really well sung, and were, as might have been expected, loudly applauded by the boys and girls present. With regard to the acting we need not say much, for critical details of such performances are anything but appropriate: this we must say, however, that the histrionic powers displayed by some of the leading characters in the pieces took the audience very much by surprise. Theatrical performances by schoolboys are frequently of such a character as to draw forth the complacent and patronising remark, "Very good indeed for youngsters;" but it is with no intention to flatter the lads who were on the stage on Saturday night at Byculla that we say their acting was witnessed with considerable pleasure even by the grown-up portion of the audience. One most commendable feature, which really goes a long way in enabling people to enjoy such entertainments, was that each of the boys had got up his part well, so that none of them got into the ludicrous position of having to be bawled to by the prompter. Every one present seemed to enjoy the entertainment, and perhaps some may even have indulged in a secret chuckle when Mr. Fern, the manager, informed the audience at the close that there would be another performance soon for the benefit of the gymnasium which is being got up by the boys, as the receipts that evening had only covered expenses. We must not omit to mention that our young friends had engaged an orchestra.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 1st Dec.

9th Regt of Lancers, Staff Surg Robert Lewer to be Surg, vice Surg Maj John James Clifford, M D, who retires upon half-pay, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

19th Hussars, Cornet James McKillop Macwhirter to be Lieut, vice Nethercote, promoted half-pay Capt, dated 28th June, 1871.

Lieut Percy Harry Stanley Barrow to be Adjt, vice Nethercote, dated 28th June, 1871.

Royal Arty, Second Capt Edward McLaughlin to be Capt, vice E C Bolton, permitted to retire from the service on an annuity, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Lieut Henry Francis Peterkin Lewis to be Second Capt, vice C H Hamilton, deceased, dated 11th Nov, 1871.

Second Capt William Norton Persse, from temporary half-pay, to be Second Capt, vice McLaughlin, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Lieut James Mainwaring Douglas to be Second Capt, vice second Capt and Adjt R N Young, permitted to retire from the service on an annuity, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Lieut Francis Lawrence Gore Little to be Second Capt, vice G Deedes, permitted to retire from the service on an annuity, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Lieut C D E Parks-Smith has been permitted to retire from the service on an annuity, dated 2nd Dec, 1871

In consequence of the death of Second Capt C H Hamilton on the 6th Oct, 1871, the promotions of the under-mentioned officers are antedated as follows; viz.:—

Second Capt R H Robertson to the 7th Oct, 1871.
Second Capt C F Dixon to the 17th Oct, 1871.
Second Capt C Crosthwaite to the 21st Oct, 1871.

Actg Vety-Surg Thomas Jonathan Symonds to be Vety-Surg, dated 22nd March 1871, vice Daniel Maclean, who resigns, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Gren Guards, The Hon Frederick William Stopford, late Page of Honour to H M, to be Ensign and Lieut, dated 31st Oct 1871, and to stand next below Ensign and Lieut J Foster.

6th Foot, Staff Assist-Surg Richard Exham to be Assist-Surg, vice John Joseph Ocean, appointed to the Staff, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

8th Foot, Lieut Manley Charles Matthew Dixon to be Adjt, vice Lieut Batten, promoted, dated 15th Nov 1871.

16th Foot, The restoration to full-pay of Capt A Gardner, from half-pay, late 22nd Foot, in succession to Capt Bernard Heyer Westby, who retired on temporary half-pay, to bear date 19th Sept, 1871, instead of 30th Aug, 1871.

18th Foot, Capt Charles Edmund Phipps to be Supernumerary, on appointment as Capt Instructor at the School of Musketry at Hythe, dated 2nd Nov, 1871.

35th Foot, Lieut William Poste to be Supernumerary, on appointment as Lieut Instructor at the School of Musketry at Hythe, dated 2nd Nov 1871.

48th Foot, Staff Asst Surg Arthur Wellesley Roche to be Assist-Surg, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

49th Foot, Lieut Vincent George Lawrence Eyre to be permitted to receive the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

50th Foot, The Christian names of Qr-mr Grinsell are Samuel Dicken Nichols, and not Samuel only, as stated in the Gazette of 8th Aug, 1871.

66th Foot, Staff Asst Surg Henry William Joynt to be Asst Surg, vice James Aloysius Joseph O'Brien, MD, appointed to the Staff, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

87th Foot, Staff Asst Surg George Bedford Sanders to be Asst Surg, vice Philip Broke Smith, MD, promoted on the Staff, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

96th Foot, Ens Gilbert Gaisford to be permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

104th Foot, Lieut Albert Edward Williamson Goldsmid to be Adjt, vice Vincent Charles Edward Parker, who has resigned that appointment, dated 7th Oct, 1871.

1st West India Regt, Lieut William Cole to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Christian Branford Steward, promoted, dated 2nd Aug, 1871. [illegible] Christian, not Christopher, as stated in the Gazette of the 31st Oct, 1871.

Royal Hibernian Mily School, Qr-mr James Lewis is permitted to retire upon half-pay, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

CONTROL DEPARTMENT.

Pay Sub-Dept, Depy Paymaster W Peel is placed on temporary half-pay, dated 1st Dec, 1871.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Philip Broke Smith, M D, from 87th Foot, to be Staff-Surg, vice Robert Lewer, appointed to the 9th Lancers, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Asst Surg James Aloysius Joseph O'Brien, M D, from the 66th Foot, to be Staff Asst Surg, vice Henry William Joynt, appointed to the 66th Foot, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Asst-Surg John Joseph Orean, from the 6th Foot, to be Staff Asst Surg, vice Richard Exham, appointed to the 6th Foot, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Staff Asst Surg James Duhy has been permitted to resign his Commission, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

BREVET.

Capt and Brevet Col Edward Adams, retired upon full-pay, late half-pay Unattached, and Secy and Adjt of the Royal Military Asylum, to have the honorary rank of Maj-Genl, dated 16th Oct, 1871.

Lt-Col John A W Kennedy, Royal Marine Light Infantry, having completed the qualifying service, with the rank of Lieut-Col to be Col, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 13th Nov, 1858, dated 10th Nov, 1871.

Qr-mr James Lewis, retired upon half-pay, late Royal Hibernian Military School, to have the honorary rank of Capt, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Surg-Major John James Clifford, MD, retired upon half-pay, late 9th Lancers, to have the honorary rank of Depy Inspector-Gen of Hospitals, dated 2nd Dec, 1871.

Paymaster Richard S Crawley, 64th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Capt, dated 2nd Oct, 1871.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to commute their retired allowances:—

Capt and Bt Lieut-Col Edmund Palmer, retired half-pay, Royal Arty, dated 25th Oct, 1871.

Lieut Lionel Herbert Noyez, retired from the Royal Arty on an annuity, dated 28th Oct, 1871.

Capt William Knight, half-pay, late 90th Foot, dated 7th Nov, 1871.

The following promotions, exchanges, and retirements to take place in conformity with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 27th Dec, 1870, and to be dated 31st Oct, 1871. The officers promoted or exchanging to have no claim to back pay prior to 2nd Dec, 1871, but the officers retiring to be permitted to receive pay up to the 1st Dec, 1871:—

14th Foot, Ens Reginald James Morrison to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Charles O'Hara Trench, who retires.

18th Foot, Maj Charles Frederick Gregorie, from half-pay, late Depot Bat, to be Major, vice Edward Abbott Noblett, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

24th Foot, Lieut William Eccles Mostyn to be Capt, by purchase, vice Albert Frank Adams, who retires.

27th Foot, Lieut Domville Mascie Taylor to be Capt, by purchase, vice William Croft Nicolson, who retires.

Ens Charles William Hare to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Taylor.

32nd Foot, Ensign Alfred John Moore Sillery to be Lieut, by purchase, vice William Henry Iremonger, who retires.

40th Foot, Lieut Ernest Wenman Perry, from 2nd West India Regt, to be Lieut, vice Horatio Read, who exchanges.

56th Foot, Ens Daniel Alexander Blest to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Henry B Walmsley, who retires.

68th Foot, Maj William Palliser, CB, from half-pay, late 18th Hussars, to be Major, vice Sheffield Grace, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

Capt John Blood to be Maj, by purchase, vice W. Palliser, CB, who retires.

Lieut Charles Edward Ilderton to be Capt, by purchase, vice Blood.

Lieut Joseph Boulderson to be Capt, by purchase, vice Henry Brooke Rhodes, who retires.

Ens Charles Ethelston Parke to be Lt by purchase, vice Ilderton.

Ens Hamilton James Tollemache to be Lt, by purchase, vice Boulderson.

1st West India Regt, Lt Robert Dalrymple Elphinstone, from half-pay late 4th West India Regt, to be Lt, vice Eric Willoughby Osborne, who retires upon temporary half-pay.

Ens John Roper to be Lt, by purchase, vice R. D. Elphinstone, who retires

Ens Henry Taylor Clough, from the 2nd West India Regt, to be Lt, by purchase, vice John Charles Jackson, who retires.

2nd West India Regt, Lt Horatio Read, from 40th Foot, to be Lt, vice Ernest Wenman Perry, who exchanges.

INDIA OFFICE, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps and H M.'s Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Maj William Ramsay, Madras Infantry, dated 8th July, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieut Charles Robert Bradstreet, Madras Infantry, dated 11th June, 1871.

Lieut Robert Emilius Cox, Madras Infantry, dated 16th June, 1871.

Lieut Reginald Temple Chapman, Madras Infantry, dated 16th June, 1871.

Lieut William Charles Ellis, Madras Infantry, dated 16th June, 1871.

Lieut Hugh Robert Ogilvie, Madras Infantry, dated 20th July, 1871.

Lieut Henry Richard Shelley, Madras Infantry, dated 20th July, 1871.

Lieut Charles William Burton, Ben S C, dated 29th July, 1871.

Maj Robert Caulfeild, Madras Cav, to be Lieut-Col, Capt John Sexton, Bom St Co, to be Major, in succession to Lieut-Genl Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry, deceased, dated 20th May, 1871.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Maj George [illegible] Fraser, dated [illegible] 1871.

Maj William James Pratt [illegible] July, 1871.

Maj Charles Armstrong, dated 22nd July, 1871.

Maj Jonathan Keer, dated 26th July, 1871.

To be Majors.

Capt George Cardigan Thomson, dated 19th July, 1871.

Capt Thomas Dennehy, dated 20th July, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieut Colin Hubert Garbett, dated 27th June, 1871.

Lieut John Hugh Green, dated 1st July, 1871.

Lt John Barnes Sparks, dated 5th Aug, 1871.

Lt Henry de Parny Rennick, dated 5th Aug, 1871.

BENGAL ARMY.

Infantry.

Major Patrick Wheeler to be Lt-Col, dated 18th July, 1871.

Late 13th Native Infantry.

Capt John George Campbell to be Major, dated 18th July, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.

Lt Hon George Campbell Napier, dated 2nd May, 1871.

Lt William Hope Meiklejohn, dated 29th June, 1871.

Lieut Walter Jones, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Alexander Jeffrey Nicholson, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Archibald Cuthbert Bigg Wither, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Henry John Lawrence, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut William Loch, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Binfield Wemyss, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Hon Robert William Napier, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Frederick Mills Mallet Harris, dated 18th July, 1871.

Lieut Allan Scott Roberts, dated 18th July, 1871.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Captain Henry Charles Kemble, late 3rd Eur Cav, will take rank from 25th July, 1870.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surg Edward McKellar, MD, dated 9th July, 1871.

Surg Annesley Charles Castriot De Renzy, dated 29th July, 1871.

To be Surgeons.

Asst Surg Charles Cameron, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg John Richardson, MB, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg Arthur Parker Holmes, MB, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg Robert Grey, MB, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg John MacNaghten Fleming, M D, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg Charles Frederick Oldham, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg George Henderson, M D, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg John Reid, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg Peter Cullen, M D, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg James Richard Johnson, dated 27th July, 1871.

Asst Surg Isaac Newton, dated 27th July, 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Maj Alexander Jenkins, dated 14th June, 1871.

Maj Charles Elliot, CB, dated 14th June, 1871.

Maj George Nassau Johnstone, dated 14th June, 1871.

Maj Edward Nugent Norton, dated 16th June, 1871.

Maj, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Walter Fane, CB, dated 21st June, 1871.

Maj George Anthony Harrison, dated 8th July, 1871.

Maj James Murray Grant, dated 22nd July, 1871.

To be Major.

Capt Evelyn Meadows Norie, dated 16th June, 1871.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Maj James Fairbrother, dated 19th July, 1871.

Maj, Bt Lieut-Col, Thomas Nuttall, dated 2nd Aug, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieut Alexander Wood, dated 12th July, 1871.

Lieut Felix Walter Bean, dated 27th July, 1871.

Lieut Walter Marshall, dated 12th Aug, 1871.

Lieut George Richard Peart, dated 12th Aug, 1871.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surg Francis George Joynt, dated 19th Aug, 1871.

To be Surgeon.

Asst Surg Abraham Nickson Hojel, dated 27th July, 1871.

ADMIRALTY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd Feb, 1870, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List:—

Secy William D Jeans, C B, from the 2nd March last. Paymasters William T Dixson, from the 13th June last, and William Flood, from this date.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Dec. 1.)

HER MAJESTY has been to Sandringham on a short visit to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is still suffering from fever. He has not lost strength, although some days must elapse before he can be reported convalescent, as the course of the fever is still severe, but not less favourable.

Four of the Communists have been shot, Rossel, Ferré, and Bourgeois, on November 28, and Crémieux, a young barrister of Marseilles, on Nov. 30. The fate of the former has excited considerable sympathy.

The amount to be raised next year by the French Government is estimated at 120 millions sterling.

M. Thiers has declared that the raising of the state of siege is not a necessary consequence of the return of the National Assembly to Paris.

It is stated that the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville have had their seats marked in the National Assembly.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Nov. 27 by the Emperor, with a Speech from the Throne.

It is stated that the Emperor of Germany has accepted the office of arbitrator, to which he was invited by the English and American Governments, under the Washington Treaty, with a view to the settlement of the San Juan difficulty.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King in person on Nov. 27. The Speech from the Throne was well received.

It is stated that the Pope is at present but little disposed to leave Rome; should he do so, he will proceed to France.

The members of the new Austrian Ministry have taken the oaths of office. A convention between the United States and Austria for the better protection of trade-marks has been signed.

Serious riots have occurred in Brussels in consequence of the appointment of M. de Decker to the governorship of Limburg, and it was necessary to call out the civic guard. M. de Decker has since resigned.

Great excitement has arisen in Havannah in consequence of the execution of eight medical students by the authorities.

Russia is reported to have taken alarm at the appointment of Count Andrassy as the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, and has consequently commenced the formation of two camps of observation of 180,000 men at Smolensko and on the Galician frontier.

It is rumoured in Prussian circles that the kingdom of Poland is likely to be reconstituted, with the Crown Prince of Saxony at its head.

The new regulation for the navigation of the Dardanelles will come into operation on Dec. 13.

Lord Londesborough denies that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales took fever during his visit to Scarborough; but the Earl of Chesterfield, who was also a guest, died this morning from a similar attack.

The new Attorney-General has been returned for Dover by a majority of eighty-eight over the Conservative candidate.

Several meetings have been held during the week to express indignation at the course pursued by Sir Charles Dilke in attacking the expenditure of the Queen. Riot and confusion were the general result.

Considerable excitement has been caused on the Stock Exchange by the publication of a forged telegram announcing the amalgamation of the Sheffield and Midland Railways. A reward of £500 has been offered for the discovery of the author.

Sir R. Collier has taken his seat as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Grove, Q. C., is the new Judge of the Common Pleas, vice Sir Montague Smith.

The appeal in the case of Lall Koonwar v. Josoda Koonwar has been dismissed with costs, and the decision of the High Court of Bengal in Woomes Chunder Roy v. Gooroodoss Roy has been reversed with costs.

A woman named Griffiths is in custody charged with poisoning several of her children for the sake of burial fees.

Counsel on both sides in the Tichborne case have intimated that the case was being protracted to the disadvantage of themselves and the solicitors. Mr. Baigent, a witness for the claimant, has been subjected to a severe cross-examination, and the stagnation has been relieved by some severe passages between the respective counsel, the court, and the witness.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. Money plentiful.

The P. and O. Company are about to declare a dividend of 3 per cent. for the past half-year, making 7 per cent. for the year.

The directors of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company are authorised to raise £250,000 on shares or loans, for repairs and other purposes.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lady Edith Fergusson; the Hon. Mrs. Henry Spencer Law; G. A. C. Plowden, late Ben. C.S; Lady William Hervey; Lieut.-Col. F. E. Laing, Ben. S.C.; Lieut.-Col. R. Manners, 59th Reg.; Com. A. G. E. Murray, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. P. J. Nasmyth, R.E.; Professor Spooner; Lieut.-Col. F. Todd, Gren. Guards; Lady Wyndham.

MR. CRAWFORD'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THE following letter appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

17 and 18, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
Nov. 28, 1871.

SIR,—The paragraph extracted from the *Times of India* respecting the departure from Bombay of the Municipal Commissioner, published in your issue of yesterday, is calculated to convey to those who are not aware of all the circumstances of the case, that Mr. Crawford stands accused of having made away with the large sum reported to be deficient in the municipal accounts, and that he had, therefore, left Bombay suddenly and surreptitiously. The result of the recent investigation of the Bombay municipal accounts was the discovery that large sums had been spent and debts incurred by Mr. Crawford for municipal purposes, in excess of those for which he had obtained legal sanction from the Bench of Justices, but there was no imputation of his having applied any of the funds to other than municipal purposes. Mr. Crawford was compelled to leave Bombay on account of his state of health, which, as appears from the enclosed medical certificate published in the *Times of India*, was very critical.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN FLEMING.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

THE *Times* of the 1st instant says:—

We regret to state that the Earl of Chesterfield died early morning at his seat, Bretby-hall, Burton-on-Trent. His Lordship's illness had from the first assumed a very severe form, and, in consequence of the serious character of the symptoms so early as the end of the first week Dr. Murchison was summoned from London [illegible] in consultation [illegible] Dr. Evans [illegible]

THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*British Medical Journal.*)

SINCE the publication of our statement last week that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was suffering from a sharp attack of enteric or typhoid fever, the daily bulletins of his physicians have indicated very clearly and succinctly the progress of the malady, which has been in all respects regular in its manifestations; and, although deserving of the appellation which it received from the first as a sharp attack, the progress of the malady has been thus far favourable and free from complications. As all medical men are aware, the ordinary period of incubation of typhoid fever is from 12 to 14 days. This is subject to variations and irregularities; but that is the accepted standard of the best authorities. Hence, when it was announced that, on the evening of the 14th ult., His Royal Highness first presented the signs which indicate the onset of the fever, the minds of medical men naturally reverted to the antecedent history of the patient at that interval of time. Enteric fever, it is known, is the result of the inhalation of the miasm of decomposing animal matter, either in the form of aerial emanations, such as sewer-gas or of local pollution of the drinking water by infiltration of such matters, and, whenever we meet with a case of enteric fever, we always look to the local circumstances under which the patient was placed at a date corresponding to that of the ordinary commencement of the period of incubation.

Thus, then, it was at once remarked that the dates corresponded with those of the Prince's visit to Lord Londesborough at his seat at Scarborough. In connexion with this visit certain medical circumstances were also reported on good authority. Thus, the party at Lord Londesborough's included their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Colonel Ellis, the Countess of Macclesfield, Duke of Beaufort, Duchess of Manchester, Lady Cecilia Bingham, Lord Carington, the Earl of Chesterfield, and Mr. Baldwin. Nearly all, including especially Her Royal Highness the Princess, the Duke of Beaufort, Lady Cecilia Bingham, the Duchess of Manchester, Lady Londesborough, and Colonel Ellis, are known to have been suffering during the visit with symptoms of constitutional disturbance. These symptoms passed off rapidly, except in the instance of Lady Londesborough, who, it is stated, was much indisposed for ten days afterwards.

Four days after the date on which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sickened with enteric fever, Lord Chesterfield, who had been one of the party at Scarborough, was also attacked. Lord Chesterfield had been on a visit after leaving Scarborough, and was seized after reaching home at Bretby-park, Burton-on-Trent. These series of events taken together afforded, and still afford, a strong presumption in favour of the correctness of the local etiology which the best informed persons were disposed to assign as the probable explanation of the attack. But still further investigation developes some important facts which will weigh against this strong presumption. In the first place, Lord Londesborough states that the water supply of his house is that of the town of Scarborough, and that it is pure and excellent. The sewers had been recently examined and thoroughly flushed, and a turncock was kept on the premises during the visit for this purpose. Moreover—and this is the strongest fact in this group of considerations—four children have been staying in the house for some months, and have been, and still are, in excellent health. It has also been stated that there is no typhoid fever at Scarborough, and that Lord Chesterfield was not staying in the same house. There were, however, a few deaths from enteric (typhoid) fever registered at Scarborough during the last quarter—nine deaths from fever in all; and two deaths of young children were registered from the same fever in the middle of November. From want of space for the whole party, Lord Chesterfield slept in an adjoining house; but of course passed his time with the party, and joined them at meals. Little importance, therefore, attaches to either of these statements. But a circumstance of great importance, belonging to another order of events, is the fact that, since the Prince fell ill, one of the grooms at the Sandringham stables, who did not attend His Royal Highness to Scarborough, has sickened with the same disease. Moreover, at this moment it is known that typhoid fever is prevailing in many parts of England. Of course there will be no delay in instituting the fullest inquiry into every possible source of origin and contagion of fever both at Scarborough and at Sandringham.

The actual history of the two cases of typhoid, viz., of that of His Royal Highness and Lord Chesterfield, during the period which is usually that of incubation, appears to be as follows.

His Royal Highness the Prince returned to London on Saturday, November 4, in good health, or at least without any appreciable disturbance. He went down to Sandringham on Monday morning. From this period till the following Monday, the 13th, there was nothing to remark until late in the afternoon of that day, when, on returning from shooting in the neighbourhood, he complained of chilliness, shivering, headache, and depression. On the following day, a whitlow appeared on the forefinger of his right hand. This was seen and attended to by Dr. John Lowe, of King's Lynn, the medical attendant of the household at Sandringham; it did not prevent His Royal Highness from carrying out his intention of going on a visit to Lord Carington at Gayhurst that afternoon. On Wednesday, the whitlow was more painful; and Mr. Oscar Clayton, Extra-Surgeon in Ordinary to His Royal Highness, was summoned from town, and remained in attendance on the Prince at Gayhurst until Friday, when the Prince returned to town. The whitlow, and one which had threatened on the other hand, were promptly cured. The Prince, on Friday, attended the French play. Meantime, however, with a view to the strengthening of his general health, and to meet the indications afforded by the local inflammation of the finger, a careful dietary and a suitable tonic treatment had been enjoined and observed by His Royal Highness. He returned on Saturday to Sandringham, and was seen on Sunday by Dr. Lowe. On Monday Dr. Lowe found that febrile symptoms were palpable; and, in the evening, Mr. Oscar Clayton was telegraphed for. Arriving on Tuesday morning he found that the symptoms were now characteristic of typhoid fever, and announced this as the diagnosis. Sir William Jenner being at the moment in Scotland in attendance on Her Majesty, Mr. Clayton telegraphed to London for Dr. Gull. Her Majesty was at the same time informed of the illness. The symptoms developed according to the usual course of the disease at this stage; and on the afternoon of the next day, Wednesday, the 22nd of November, Dr. Gull arrived from London, and coincided in the diagnosis and treatment. Sir William Jenner arrived on Thursday, and from this stage they jointly took charge of the case.

The course of the disease since that time has been pourtrayed in the bulletins. It has now reached its nineteenth day. Of course, in a fever such as typhoid fever, there is no question of critical days. It must run its course, which, as we intimated, is never, in a regularly marked case, less than twenty one days; and, in a rather severe attack, such as this, is not at all likely to be less than the normal term of twenty-eight days. Happy the patient in whom these symptoms take a favourable course, and whom his medical attendants are enabled to pronounce at this stage to be progressing favourably, and to be suffering from no collateral complications. Lord Chesterfield's attack was apparently more severe than that of His Royal Highness. It commenced four days after it. He has been attended by Dr. Evans, of Birmingham, and, at a time when the symptoms had a serious aspect, Dr. Murchison was called in consultation from London. The preliminary symptoms resembled those of the Prince, and included the formation of a slight abscess. The patient is now progressing in all respects favourably. Of course it will not be left out of consideration that the characteristic disturbance of health of the various members of the party at Scarborough, their subsequent dispersion, and the onset of enteric fever in two of its members at different parts of England, within four days of each other, may belong to the chapter of surprising accidents. Typhoid fever is essentially local; it is even a fever of the country as much as of the town; it is even the fever of the country; and it is especially, an autumnal fever—the fall fever of American writers. Here, then, are all the scattered elements for a remarkable coincidence.

It is usually, however, possible to trace out and to remove the causes of typhoid, and hence the importance of a complete investigation such as will now be set on foot.

(From the *Lancet.*)

WE rejoice to be able to announce that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is making satisfactory progress towards convalescence. To-day (Friday) is the 19th day of the disease, and no untoward concomitants show themselves, a circumstance which in itself is most reassuring. We must caution the public against accepting many of the statements which have been made relative to the cause of the malady in the case of His Royal Highness, since the source of the typhoid fever is still obscure. It was imagined that His Royal Highness might have contracted the disease when visiting near Scarborough, but this is doubtful. Since His Royal Highness fell ill, one of the grooms at the Sandringham stables who did not attend His Royal Highness to Scarborough has sickened with the same disease, and it is notorious that typhoid is prevailing in many parts of England. Of course there will be a searching inquiry instituted into every possible source of the contagion. The early symptoms of indisposition were in His Royal Highness's case, as we stated previously, accompanied by slight inflammation at the base of the finger-nail. The connexion of this with the incubation of the typhoid may be accidental, but should be noted. It was early suspected by Mr. Clayton and Dr. Lowe that there was more in the feverish symptoms than could be accounted for by the state of the finger, and we think the early recognition of the typhoid by these gentlemen was a most important circumstance, and one for which they deserve no little credit. On Monday, November 13, His Royal Highness was chilly after a day's shooting; he had not, indeed, felt well on leaving home in the morning, but there was nothing noticeable to create suspicion of typhoid fever for four days afterwards. Then it was that headache became a prominent symptom, with other indications of typhoid, and particularly a high temperature of the body. Up to the present time the course of the illness has been characteristic of a rather severe attack of typhoid fever. Everything has most happily conspired in the Prince's case to a favourable issue. We lay great stress on the fact that the disease was so accurately diagnosed at its earliest period, for it led to the adoption of a proper line of treatment at the very outset of the malady, in itself a most important point. We need not and how complete is the confidence which the profession reposes in the medical attendants of His Royal Highness, including, as they do, the highest English authority on the subject of typhoid fever—Sir William Jenner. As the public may be anxious to know what risk Her Majesty runs in visiting the Prince of Wales, we may add it is simply *nil*, under the circumstances. Typhoid fever is contagious in a very subordinate degree, and it is infinitely rare after 50 years of age. Her Majesty's short stay at Sandringham, therefore, exposes her practically to no risk whatever.

The *Home News* says—"A curious statement was made, apparently on authority, that the Prince's illness was consequent upon some impurity in the water, or some defect in the sewage, at Lord Londesborough's, near Scarborough, where, as we said, he had been visiting. Lord Londesborough denies that such cause could have been given, and says that in anticipation of H.R.H.'s visit, extraordinary sanatary precautions had been taken, and that the water supply to the mansion is the same as that of Scarborough whose water is proverbially pure. On the other hand it is affirmed that out of the large party of distinguished guests who were assembled on the occasion, many, including the Princess of Wales, suffered more or less from "disturbance" of health. There is to be further investigation. Meantime, it is not denied that Lord Chesterfield, who was also a visitor to the same house when the Prince was there, has been seized with the same disorder, and the fact that the dates of the two attacks do not coincide exactly does not seem to militate against the original idea."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says: "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but [illegible] thorough success had been achieved until [illegible] discovered the extraordinary [illegible] their [illegible]

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35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

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MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

NOTICES.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Handsome Silk and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK, SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Banghy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches, length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs.	a
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz.	16	0
	Fine Super Merino	16	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26	0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27	8
	Badham's White [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6	0
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22	0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Travelling Suits.	35	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12	8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5	8
	Black Felt Isis	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	0
	Black Felt Derby	6	0
	Black Felt Cantab	6	0
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18	8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2	0
	Best Clarence	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Romal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A Large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement, sent on application.		

BADHAM AND CO.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156 LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23 REGENT STREET,
10 NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and D[illegible]S for SELF-MEASUREMENT [illegible] on application.

NOTICES.

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27	23 0	26 0
	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33	43 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Moroccoleather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24	52 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20	19 8	21 0
	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	----	6 12	7 12
	----	7 12	8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	----	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	----	4 12	5 8
	----	5 12	6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	----	12 8	14 0
	----	18 0	20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	----	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	----	9 8	10 0
	----	13 8	15 0

COLLARS.

		Cash	Credit
West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

SHIRTS.

		Cash	Credit
OXFORD CLOTH—The genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

		Cash	Credit
Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each	5 8	6 8
	six	31 0	37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

		Cash	Credit
Merino, medium substance	each	6 0	7 0
	six	35 0	39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each	5 8	6 0
	six	31 0	36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash	Credit
Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

	Cash	Credit
Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do	15 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 8

HATS,
LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

	Cash	Credit
Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES.

	Cash	Credit
Harrogate, London	6 8	7 8
Napier, Cantab	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isis, Brighton	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

	Cash	Credit
Cambridge, Napier	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 0
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 8
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 8

HELMETS.

		Cash	Credit
White Regulation Helmets		14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto		16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets	Low Crown	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto		16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets		8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike		29 0	32 0
and chain		31 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the LOWEST NET CASH PRICES for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the VERY BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
" Frock	32 8	65 0
" Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
" Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
" " Vests	5 8	10 8
" Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
" " Vests		9 8
" Trousers	7 0	18 8
" D. B. Sacs	13 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
" English "		5 0
" Linen Drill "		7 0
" Coloured Fancy "		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
" Solar Topies		14 0
" Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants ......Each, Rs. 4-6, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerbocker Hose	36 0	43 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather.
Fancy Leather.
Air-tight Cases.
Coat and Uniform Cases.
Hat Cases.
Ladies' Overland.
Dress Boxes.
Courier Bags, Straps, &c.

By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks. Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 28*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.
MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.
CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.
FORSTER TRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	Rs. 42*.
RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34.
OCHHEIMER—	Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN—	Rs. 20.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—	Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.
RUM—	Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—	Rs. 21-8.
GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.
BITTERS—	Rs. 20.
MARSALA—	Rs. 16.
MADEIRA—	Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold, every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c. shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steam-ship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 " Pints .... 43 "

W. NICOL & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	" 42 per 2 doz. pints.
Sillery	" 20 per doz. quarts.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	" 15 " "
Liebfraumilch	" 20 " "
Steinwein	" 20 " "
Rüdesheimer	" 24 " "
Johannisberger	" 30 " "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	" 36 " "
Do. do. Blue capsule	" 45 " "
SPARKLING:—	
Hock	" 15 " "
Moselle	" 15 " "
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe Medoc	" 9 " "
St. Estephe	" 15 " "
Chateau de Frauds (shortly expected)	" 16 " "
Vray Canon	" 18 " "
Chateau Larose	" 22 " "
Chateau Leoville	" 24 " "
Chateau Lafite	" 28 " "
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co. 1866	" 18 " "
Ditto 1865	" 20 " "
H. and C. Balaresque	" 22 " "
G. Martineau	" 22 " "
Blanchy Frères	" 22 " "
Gautier Frères, Rs. 24 per case of	24 doz. impl. pts.
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac	" 28 per doz. qrts.
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	" 14 " "
Brachetto	" 14 " "
Barolo	" 14 " "
Nebiolo	" 14 " "
Passito	" 14 " "
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	" 160
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.	
BEER:—	
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	" 5 per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	" 6 " "
Ditto.	" 4 " "
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candles 6¼ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green " 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
FIGS:—	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.	
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 "	

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

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Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls.	at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE	at Rs. 38 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No 3 Church Lane,—

J Cockburn & Campbell's SHERRY		Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Carbonell's	do	30 "
J Sandback & Sons'	do	24 "
Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	do	24 "
M P Guinarean's	do	20 "
Do Old Pale Dry	do	28 "
Beutelleau & Co.'s 3 Daggers BRANDY		16 "

RUINART PERE ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts in one Dozen Cases at Rs. 42 per dozen.
Pints in two 21
RUINART PERE ET FILS' MAGNUMS, Rs. 82 per doz.

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WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

BREWERIES: EDINBURGH.
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ESTABLISHED 1749.

THE Undersigned have for SALE, at their Godowns, the following:—

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, No. 1	Rs. 33 per doz.
" MARGAUX CLARET	14 "
CURCIER AND AUDIT'S BRANDY	20 "
PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE— BRANDY, Blue Label	19 "
" Yellow "	23 "
" Pink "	26 "
" White "	29 "
Salt's Beer, in quarts	5 "

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Lawrence's No. 3 Grain GUNPOWDER, in cases of 25 Tins of 1 lb. each.

Also the following CARRIAGES—
A Landau, by H. Black & Son, London.
A Canoe Barouche, on C Springs, by Messrs. Ness Brothers.
A do. by R. Ness, Senr., suitable for one or two Horses.
A few Sets Silver-mounted Single HARNESS.

FORBES & Co.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

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Agents at Bombay.

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An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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MAP OF MALABAR HILL,

With the Bungalows numbered and accurately marked.

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ITS PROPERTIES ARE
TONIC,
Acting on every Nerve and Muscle of the system.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 & 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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MOHULLAH HATEE KHANNA, FUTTEHGURH.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every description MADE TO ORDER by the above Company admitted to be of excellent materials, best cut and handsome workmanship. Brass eyelets instead of leather ones are supplied in tents. Ventilators made to the under fly of large tents.

	Rs.
Double-poled Tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete with carpets, purdahs, chicks, gunny-bags, mallet and pegs as follows:—	
No. 1, 30 feet by 18 feet	775
" 2, 28 " by 16 "	672
" 3, 24 " by 14 "	605
Single-poled Tents of 4 cloths, double fly, double kanat, and complete as above:—	
No. 4, 20 feet square	620
" 5, 18 "	538
" 6, 16 "	461
" 7, 14 "	475
" 8, 12 "	370
Hill Tents of 4 cloths in kanat and top, and 3 cloths in saibans, complete as above:—	
No. 9, 14 feet square with 2 outriggers, 5½ feet high	265
" 10, 12 " " " "	218
" 11, 10 " " " "	175
Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly, and circular saibans, the rear one being closed by 6 feet single kanat to form a dressing-room, of 4 cloths throughout:—	
No. 12, 14 feet square	375
" 13, 12 "	320
" 14, 10 "	274
" 15, 8 "	230
Swiss Cottage Tents, double-fly and circular verandah, and 3 feet saibans, the rear one being closed by 4 feet kanats to form a bath-room, 4 cloths throughout as above:—	
No. 16, 14 feet square	279
" 17, 12 "	225
" 18, 10 "	178
Routies of 5 cloths in fly and 4 cloths in 6 feet kanats, complete as above:—	
No. 19, 16 feet by 14 feet	225
" 20, 14 " by 12 "	195
" 21, 12 " square	175
Sleeping Pals for Gentlemen, of 4 cloths, including chintz, and with 4 feet kanats, wooden poles, complete as above:—	
No 22, 14 by 14 feet square	129
" 23, 12 by 12 "	98
" 24, 12 by 10 "	92
" 25, 10 by 8 "	79
Bechoba Tents of 5 cloths in fly and kanats, complete as above:—	
No. 26, 12 by 12 feet square	145
" 27, 10 by 10 "	125
Shamianahs of 4 cloths in fly and kanats, 7 feet high with 5 feet hanging from above of 3 cloths, including chintz lining, 8 wooden poles, as above:—	
No. 28, 24 feet by 24 feet	385
" 29, 18 " by 18 "	308
" 30, 16 " by 16 "	278
Sepoy Pals of 3 cloths, with bamboo poles, complete with gunny bags:—	
No. 31, 16 by 15 feet, of 3 cloths	56
" 32, 14 by 12 " of 3 "	47
" 33, 12 by 10 " of 3 "	39
Cooking Tents of 3 cloths, bamboo pole, complete with gunny bags:—	
No. 34, 12 by 12 feet	100
Stable Tents of 3 cloths in kanat, 6 feet high:—	
No. 35, 32 by 14 feet for 4 horses	270
" 36, 16 by 14 " for 2 "	131
NECESSARY TENTS.	
No. 37, 4½ by 4½ feet	32
" 38, 4 by 4 "	25
Zenana Kanat, of 3 cloths, 7 feet high, at Rs. 3 per yard. Mess Tents of three poles of 4 cloths throughout and 4 feet verandahs complete, with glass shades, with 4 branches with a brass clasp and two punkhas, complete as above—	
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" 40, 32 " by 16 " two poled do. do., one punkha	1,225
Shutrunjee or Carpets of best materials, per square yard thirteen annas and three pies, Rs. 0-13-3.	

TERMS.—Two-thirds the price of the Tent and the whole of the conveyance charge in advance, the remainder on delivery and approval of the Tent, failing which interest will be charged at 8 per cent. Risk and cost of transport to be borne by purchasers, as also charges for discounting their cheques, hoondies, &c. No orders will meet with prompt attention unless a remittance mentioned as above be sent.

Apply to
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Tent Makers, Mohullah Hatee Khanna, Futtehgurh.

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English Pan Valve Water Closets.
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Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

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Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press.

NOTICES.

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M. F. and Co.'s AMONTILLADO, one of the finest and purest Wines ever imported into Bombay. Rs. 25 per dozen.

M. F. and Co.'s Double Crown PORT, very old and [illegible], not to be equalled by any PORT now in the Bombay Market. Rs. 30 per dozen.

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Laurent, Rimault, and Freres' St. Julien CLARET, first growth of vintage of 1865,—a fine, delicate, after-dinner Wine, equal to any Claret now sold at double the price. Rs. 11 per dozen.

We beg that it may be understood that the above low quotations are for CASH only.

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C. A. ROSS & Co.

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West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

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Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			Rs. [illegible]
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto	[illegible]
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto	[illegible]
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto	[illegible]

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
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Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

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Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

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Bungalow No.		Rent. Rs.
403,	vacated by Mr. Johnstone	250
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54,		[illegible]
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56B,	" " " Dixon	175
56E,	" " " Cleary	125
56E,	New House	145
67,	New House	75
93,		250
94,	" Messrs. Benn and others	250
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105,	" Messrs. Scott and others	175
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129A,	from 1st January 1872	200
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[illegible] ads [illegible] o that [illegible] ace. It is [illegible] a dead friend to [illegible] with three young [illegible] and in the fullness [illegible] corpses was sad in [illegible] was covered with [illegible] gave a weird and [illegible] this barren spot. The pro- [illegible] distance from the place selected [illegible] first who emerged from his [illegible] ween the minister and a [illegible] ctly and frankly towards the [illegible] t by the officers of the Staff, [illegible] of the butts, all the officers [illegible] uselves spontaneously; he re- [illegible] urther on made a sign of friend- [illegible] djutant of Engineers, who was [illegible] tion platoon. On reaching the [illegible] he asked to speak to Colonel Merlin, [illegible] sided at his first trial, and was now in com- [illegible] the six thousand troops on the field. His [illegible] could distinctly hear, was as clear and [illegible] was. There was not time to gratify his [illegible] the condemned men had reached the [illegible] agony could not be prolonged. Rossel [illegible] the Abbé Follet, who had just [illegible] r. He then took off his cloak, [illegible] gave it with his hat to the [illegible] own more anxiety to get the [illegible] d taken long and nervous steps, [illegible] ght nor left, and smoking fu- [illegible] wiry-looking person contrasted [illegible] wart persons of the two gen- [illegible] ch side of him. Bourgeois stood [illegible] with Ferré and Rossel on either [illegible] ois allowed the gendarmes to [illegible] handkerchief over their eyes, [illegible] e was allowed to look death in [illegible] Their respective judgments were read out to [illegible] everybody fell back while the platoons [illegible] Alone and unfettered Ferré rubbed [illegible] impatiently, threw off his hat and stood bolt [illegible] his face, poor fellow! was perfectly hideous [illegible] contortion he put it to in his endeavours [illegible] terror which was rapidly getting the [illegible] A second or two more and I am [illegible] ould have fallen, but the officer waves his [illegible] adjutants bring theirs down with a sweep, [illegible] resembling the roar of a mitrailleuse makes [illegible] Rossel falls backwards straight and rigid; [illegible] penetrated his heart. Bourgeois is [illegible] is side; and, horrible to behold, Ferré [illegible] Ten of the twelve shots fired at him [illegible] m, one had pierced his throat, and [illegible] shot was fired he fell gradually [illegible] t only one bullet had struck him. [illegible] l been instantaneous; his left arm [illegible] e right side of his chin carried away. [illegible] ving, and Ferré was writhing with [illegible] adjutants immediately stepped for- [illegible] l them by discharging his revolver [illegible] men's ears. A strange incident then [illegible] st dogs who had been prowling about [illegible] the preparations ran up to Ferré's [illegible] with difficulty be prevented from maul- [illegible] Passat turned to Colonel Merlin, and said in [illegible] ce, "Colonel! the last wish of Rossel is that [illegible] l tell you that his judges have done [illegible] ty, and that he would have liked to press [illegible] d," M. Merlin, visibly affected, lowered [illegible] and replied, "I thank you, Sir," and then [illegible] Poor fellow!" Then all the troops filed past [illegible] while the band played popular marches. The [illegible] afterwards picked up and placed in deal [illegible] and Rossel's remains were claimed in the

[illegible] ghastly tragedy. There is one [illegible] relating to Rossel that I had nearly [illegible] mention. The night before his death a very [illegible] person, supposed by some to be Marshal [illegible] n, paid him a visit, and all those who saw this [illegible] stranger have been sworn not to reveal his [illegible] ssel even refused to tell M. Passat.

PARIS, 2ND DEC.

[illegible] k ought to be remembered as the execu- [illegible] It is said that during the last week of [illegible] there were as many as 20,000 insurgents [illegible] executed, a round number, but probably not [illegible] ed estimate. A cypher more or less [illegible] have made but little difference to the [illegible] the [illegible] heavy butcher's bill was [illegible] the [illegible] coarsest things. But as time wears on, and [illegible] sume their natural condition, we forget the [illegible] f gunpowder and shrink at the sight of human [illegible] l. Six months have elapsed since the last barri- [illegible] were put to the sword, and now when the con- [illegible] rs have had time to eat, drink, and be merry over [illegible] triumph, the sanguinary work is suddenly reviv- [illegible] the execution of rebel chiefs. Those who place [illegible] nd order above all political or party questions [illegible] mise the justice of the sentence which [illegible] Rossel, Bourgeois, Ferré, and Cremeux, to [illegible] those who in addition to this and above [illegible] have the majesty of human law at heart, [illegible] usly regret that it should have been so [illegible] in this instance. In the opinion of all [illegible] persons M. Thiers' Government has [illegible] one of those blunders which Talleyrand [illegible] worse than a crime. If the justice of men [illegible] sufficiently strong to dispense with the [illegible] eath, it has long ago been carried on with- [illegible] instruments of torture. The supreme [illegible] ch the law can inflict is Death, and the [illegible] n these days would add that the condemned [illegible] be kept in a dark cell for a period not [illegible] three months at the pleasure of the execu- [illegible] ld be three centuries behind his time. On [illegible] sition that an assembly of national repre- [illegible] could authorise itself to dispense pardons [illegible] l the verdicts of courts-martial, a deputa- [illegible] en men were sent after a lapse of nearly [illegible] to form a Committee of Mercy. They [illegible] ays to examine the briefs relating to the [illegible] es, and ended, *mirabile dictu!* by arriving at [illegible] nclusion as their military predecessors. Mis- [illegible] ely the nature of their duties, they meddled [illegible] so questions of law and wisely interpret- [illegible] he same way as their betters. M. Thiers, [illegible] vested himself of a responsibility which, in [illegible] tation it devolved on anybody, surely be- [illegible] n alone, deliberately signed the ratifications [illegible] itive court of appeal. The wretched men [illegible] een fattened up hour by hour and day by [illegible] period which must have seemed an eternity, [illegible] me frosty morning and shot by moon-light. [illegible] reflect on the agony which not only [illegible] lations have suffered during those [illegible] it is not difficult to understand the [illegible] ion which is felt in Paris, and in [illegible] y, at this wanton manufacture of [illegible] ter never than too late" is by far a [illegible] the one on which M. Thiers is found-

[illegible] a more cheerful subject, let me [illegible] increasing [illegible] the different [illegible] ir provincial [illegible] aris with as [illegible] dan and the [illegible] a prodigious [illegible] ion. As yet [illegible] as to the return [illegible] ties are resigning [illegible] at Versailles. In [illegible] the winter session [illegible] ood-sized pamphlet, [illegible] ransformation which [illegible] been [illegible], M. Thiers is obliged [illegible] he pleasure of a speech, and in fact to [illegible] from the House on this occasion. [illegible] swarming with Deputies, and the [illegible] is probably praying for a small [illegible] in such welcome [illegible] number special trains, [illegible] going to [illegible] trains, to be run to and fro Paris [illegible] the nonmembers may nibble the cake [illegible] forbidden to at of. They are not after all [illegible] to be pitied, and though they are always com- plaining of the hardships they have to put up with in order to serve their country, and, they might add, their party, they might remember how much more unpleasant it is for us to go and see them at Versailles than for them to come to us. Nothing but pure business would ever take any one except misguided tourists to Versailles, but in spite of the heavy amount of work which M. Thiers is said to have cut out for his Parliament, I shall be very much surprised if the most frivolous pretexts are not taken to run up to town. A sharp frost has set in, and everybody is bent on inviting everybody else to warm his house. Even M. Thiers is [illegible] that the Republic is a new building, and [illegible] house warming parties he can give, the [illegible] ts will be damped. I must apologise [illegible] ess of this letter, as I am completing an [illegible] tise on Paris fashions which you must [illegible] olding back till next week. Let me [illegible] y Christmas and a Happy New Year, [illegible] his readers you you will probably be [illegible] arkets, and making mincemeat of the

BOMBAY.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.—It is stated that H. H. [illegible]rao will arrive in Bombay in the course of next [illegible]h.

DACOITY.—A dacoity was committed the other day in the village of Kahanwa, Jumboosur talooka, Broach collectorate.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—We hear that a relative of the young Raja of Bhownuggur has joined the Rajcoomar College.

HACK BUGGIES.—The Commissioner of Police granted up till yesterday nearly 553 licences to owners of hack buggies.

WE hear that from the 1st of next month, the City Police will be paid out of the Poona City Municipality fund.—*Poona Observer*.

MR. M. C. ENTEE.—It is reported that Mr. M. C. Entee, full power Magistrate of Khandeish, is to be transferred again to Broach.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—We learn that Mr. Shaw Stewart, the newly-appointed Acting Collector of Surat, is expected there next week.

A MAMLUTDAR PENSIONER.—Mr. Hurusdrya, the Mamlutdar of the Duskrohie Prugna, in the Ahmedabad collectorate, will shortly retire on pension.

A NEW ASSOCIATION AT AHMEDABAD.—On Sunday, an association similar to the Hindoo Pranathnaj Subha in Bombay was started at Ahmedabad.

THE BROACH POLICE INSPECTOR.—Mr. John Hykoop, acting Inspector of Police, Broach, has been confirmed in his appointment, in room of Cawasha Rustomjee, dismissed.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.—In October last forty-four natives employed in the Customs and Salt Department, in the Northern Division, passed the departmental examination.

INTENSE COLD AT SURAT.—On Friday night last the cold was so intense at Surat that two natives who were sleeping at the bunder were found dead the following morning.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT.—It is stated that Rao Saheb Narayen Vishnoo Baput, Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara, has been appointed Curator of the Government Central Book Depôt, in room of Mr. M. N. Shrigaokur.

THEFT BY A DOMESTIC.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Francis Daniel, a domestic servant, was sentenced to receive eight stripes, for stealing sundry articles, the property of Mr. Edward Robinson.

STEALING A CASE OF AMMUNITION.—Curson Jetha, a Banya, was yesterday charged in the Fort Police Court with stealing a case of ammunition belonging to the Hon. Mr. G. M. Stewart. He admitted the offence, and was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to receive ten stripes.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—A Hindoo shop-keeper named Bhydas was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with having in his possession false weights, and not giving a satisfactory account of the same, he being a retail dealer. He was adjudged guilty and fined fifteen rupees.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Robert Green, a European, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court, Bheemee, woman, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs 221, belonging to one Bheema Berva, a washerman. She was remanded to jail.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—A movement is being set on foot by the Bombay Association to collect funds for the purpose of enabling competent natives to proceed to England with the object of giving evidence before the [illegible] Committee. We learn that already Rs. [illegible] subscribed.

FATAL ACCID[illegible] inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee J[illegible]al concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about eighteen months, named Muthooradas Shewdass. The jury came to the conclusion that the boy's death was caused from concussion of the brain, the result of an accidental fall from a window.

SAJUNBHAI MAHALLY'S GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOL.—We are informed that Mr. Nurrotumdass Bhaishunker, the present head teacher of the Hon. Mungulldas Nuttoobhoy's girls' school, which is situated near Paidhowney, [illegible] teacher of the abovenamed [illegible] for the girls of the Khoja community.

NEW PLEADERS.—The High Court of Bombay have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the districts set forth against their names:—Mr. Shioshunker Govindram to practice at Belgaum; Mr. Janardhan Sukharam Gadgill at Belgaum, Dharwar, and Canara; and Mr. Narayen Jugonath Bhide in Khandeish.

MRS. NEWNHAM AND THE NATIVE LADIES OF SURAT.—Mrs. Hope while at Surat used freely to mingle in the society of respectable native ladies in that station, and she very often invited them to her house, received their visits, and talked to them freely on different subjects. We believe that Mrs. Hope's example has been followed by Mrs. Newnham, wife of Mr. Newnham, the District Judge of Surat, and on Wednesday this lady invited for the first time several native ladies of rank and station to visit her bungalow.

ANOTHER STORY FROM BARODA.—A curious story comes from Baroda. We mentioned yesterday that the Gaekwar had caused the property of Venkutrao Putwardhun to be attached on account of his furnishing certain State information to a Bombay Parsee. We now learn from a native paper that on the last eclipse day, the uncle of Venkutrao, after bathing himself, was offering prayers near the sea. Somebody went and reported to the Maharaja that the man was cursing His Highness. He was immediately sent for, and on his arrival, he was ordered to be put into irons, and was sent to jail.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT OORUN.—On Monday last, a young man (a Eurasian) named Walter Williamson, accompanied by a few friends, proceeded to Oorun for a day's shooting. On arriving at the island they went to a large tank, which was swarming with wild ducks. Williamson brought down a bird, and in his anxiety to secure his prize he got into the water, thinking the tank sufficiently shallow to wade across to his bird. After stepping out a few paces he suddenly disappeared. His body was recovered early yesterday morning, and after enquiries by the authorities he was brought to Bombay for interment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th December, was 311, being 14 less than in the preceding week, 14 more than the total of the week ending 27th December 1870, and 15 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 13 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here).	Total reported births in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	5	...	...	...	3	...	10	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Esplanade	7,989	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Market	75,402	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	18	...
Mandwee	41,152	...	15	...	1	1	3	...	23	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	12	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	1	11	...	4	1	2	...	27	...
Dongree	60,259	...	9	...	1	2	1	...	15	...
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	10	...	3	3	...	...	20	1
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	14	...
Kharatalao	23,151	...	11	...	1	3	2	...	22	...
Koombarwara	23,085	...	8	1	2	...	1	...	14	...
Khetwaree	29,177	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	9	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Chaupatee	6,184	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Walkeshwur	10,694	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	6	...
Parwaree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Kamatheepoora	81,675	2	21	...	3	6	4	...	47	3
Parel	7,002	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	1
Sewree	5,042	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
Seo	12,078	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Mahim	19,450	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	2
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Harbour	32,582	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	5	...	1	1	8	1	27	...
Bombay	816,562	3	143	1	29	25	34	2	311	13
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		4	135	14	29	38	43	5	326	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Races or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. system.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. diseases not specified here).	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	16	...
Brahmin	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Hindoo of other Caste	2	78	1	15	9	19	...	151	11
Hindoo out-caste	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	17	...
Mussulman	1	29	...	7	9	...	1	75	1
Parsee	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	14	...
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	9	...	3	1	1	1	19	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	143	1	29	25	34	2	311	13
Corresponding week 1870	1	102	19	27	43	40	6	297	[illegible]

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE wreck of the s.s. Rangoon lies in fifteen fathoms water off the port of Galle, the Light House bearing N. E. ½ E. (true) distance 1¼ miles. All vessels making the port to enter it, or to anchor in the roads, should avoid this bearing within a distance of two miles.

THE work for the construction of the Arrakan pile Light-House on the Oyster Reef, 13 miles west of the Savage Light-House at the entrance of the Arrakan River, commenced on the 18th instant. This work will be carried on at night at times, and consequently lights used. Commanders of vessels are warned to be careful they do not mistake these lights for the lanterns of vessels at anchor off the port of Akyab. The light-house will be constructed east of the reef under its shelter. The Savage Light can be seen from the masthead two miles west of the reef on a clear night. The Savage Light is a revolving one, attaining its greatest brilliancy once a minute.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	DECEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
0 55 m 0 30 a	5 9 3 0	Friday 29	6 58 m 6 43 a	2 7 6 1
1 27 m 1 3 a	5 7 2 10	Saturday ... 30	7 30 m 7 14 a	2 7 5 7
1 59 m 1 45 a	5 3 2 7	Sunday 31	8 9 m 7 52 a	2 6 5 0

A QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, the other day, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of Joitaram Bechur, appellant vs. Bai Gunga, daughter of Kusunbhut Shivbhut and others, respondents.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in giving decision, said—We think we should decide the question raised in this case according to the same principle on which we have today decided a similar point of law raised in Regular Appeal 59 of 1860.

The question whether the plaintiff is entitled in computing the period of limitation to deduct the time occupied in prosecuting his former suits, depends in the first place upon the question whether these suits were brought upon the same cause of action as the present suit. We are of opinion that they were not.

The two former suits were brought, one against one branch of the family, and the other against another branch, to recover a share of that portion of the property which was in the possession of each branch. The claims were rejected on the ground that they were improperly brought, and that the plaintiff's proper course was to sue all the sharers for a general partition. The so-called cause of action in the former suits was the plaintiff's supposed right to be put in possession previously to a general partition, of a definite share of each and every portion of the family property in the possession of any of the co-sharers. This was in reality no cause of action at all; for to quote the words of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, "according to the true notion of an undivided family in Hindoo law, no individual member of that family, whilst it remains undivided, can predicate of the joint and undivided property, that he, that particular member, has a certain definite share." The plaintiff now sues on what was and is his only real cause of action, viz., the right of one member of a Hindoo family to enforce a general partition of the whole property by a suit brought against all the sharers.

Approvier, vs. Rama Sabba Aiyan 11 Morre's S. A. 89.

On this ground we affirm the decree of the Joint Judge with costs on appellant.

INSOLVENTS.

THE petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Sorabjee Nowrojee, unemployed.
Noor Mahomed, Meer Ahmed, and Sumoodur Meer Ahmed, tailors.
Sorabjee Framjee, a hack buggy driver.
Meeya Jumal Tajoo, a butcher.
Dyal Ootmersey, a merchant.
Mohedin Peerajee, a butcher.
Daryba Peerajee, a butcher.
Phillip Griffs, an English writer.
George Blackwell, unemployed.
Raghoonath Ramchunder, who lately carried on business in Bombay as a general merchant in partnership with Manockjee Cowasjee, under the name and firm of Raghoonath Ramchunder & Co., and in partnership with Naserwanjee Jamsetjee Moolla, Rustomjee Manockjee Vajifdar, and Manockjee Cowasjee Pastagia, under the name and firm of Rustomjee, Raghoonath & Co., and one of the Canpit Bhandary.
Viram Wittoo, a painter.
Mailoo Urjoon, Gungabaee, widow, and Radhabaee, widow, cultivators and vegetable sellers.
Murry Deepajee, a dealer in betel-nut, tobacco, grain, &c.
Veerjee Dhurumsey, a Gujarati metta.
Uness bin Ahmed Jan Booree, a dealer in horses.
Ora Ebrahimjee Ally Mahomed, a bill collector.
Hurjeevun Dutram and Motilal Hurjeevun, who lately traded in Bombay and Visnuggur under the name of Girdhurlal Motilal.
Pascoal Pimento, and Beatriz, widow of the late Francisco Fernandes, cultivators.
Pascoal Fernandes and Manoel Fernandes, cultivators.
Balla Yesoojee, a mason.
Burjorjee Pestonjee, a liquor seller.
Dinajee Casinath and Narayen Ballajee, the first named insolvent is a writer, unemployed, and the second a tailor.

THE SUPPLY OF OFFICIAL GAZETTES TO THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM from the Educational Department of the Secretariat, No. 783, dated the 3rd October 1871,—Transferring, for disposal, a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, who requests that the *Government Gazette* (Parts I.—V.) may, for reasons stated, be ordered to be supplied to the Educational officers whose names have been omitted in the recent revision of the distribution list of the *Gazette*.

RESOLUTION.—The Director, Public Instruction, to be informed that, looking to the numerous demands for the *Gazette*, Government regret to be unable to comply with his request.

2. The Divisional Inspectors must keep their subordinates informed of all orders relating to the Financial Department, so far as they affect their individual interests; and if the parts relating to Legislative proceedings and other matters of general interest are required for the College Common rooms and Masters' rooms of the High Schools, they can be obtained on payment.

(Signed) H. E. JACOMB,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MR. J. R. SHIRCORE, formerly a solicitor of Calcutta, has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the High Court, N. W. P.

As it should be nine times out of ten, the last *Government Gazette, N. W. P.*, was only four pages long. The *Bombay Government Gazette*, one of the most preposterous publications in existence, appeared on the same date weighing about a seer.—*Pioneer*.

THE public of Oudh have been informed by Dr. King, through the advertising columns of the *Oudh Government Gazette*, that "a large and commodious building has been opened as a Museum at Fyzabad." Donations in any form—animal, vegetable, or mineral,—will be "thankfully accepted and suitably disposed off."

SLUNG BY THE THUMB.—A cooly on board the City of Mecca, while engaged last Thursday in hooking a sling containing five bales of piece goods, managed somehow to get his right thumb between the hook and the rope, and before those at the sling were made aware of it the man was lifted, by the thumb, five feet off the deck, his cries attracted attention and he was let down. Seemingly suffering great pain he was removed to the Chandney Hospital, where it was ascertained that his thumb had been crushed and amputation necessitated.—*Daily Examiner*, Dec. 26.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF NATIVE ART.—Our people should learn a lesson from the fate of the Indian articles exposed for sale at the late International Exhibition. Those articles which were formed after European models, however good they were, were unhesitatingly rejected, while those which were suggestive of Indian art, were, if not very badly made and very highly priced, unanimously preferred. England does not want from India European workmanship at second-hand, but really Indian goods modelled and formed according to the rules of indigeneous art. The fine ivory carvings of Moorshedabad, for instance, though highly admired, were not sold, because they were made out of purely European designs. The silver *sarais* of Lucknow, the Rampore *chudders* and *chogas*, the painted feather and wood work of Sindh, sold immensely.—*Indian Mirror*.

DOWLUT SINGH.—Our readers may remember seeing an account of the arrest of Dowlut Singh, in Bindachul, near Mirzapore, a short time back. It would appear he was charged with fomenting rebellion in Hyderabad, and certain persons who were acquainted with *that* Dowlut Singh, who it seems was well-known as a leader of disaffected persons in Southern India, were sent up to Jaloun, where the subject of this notice was in jail, for the purpose of identifying him. This they utterly failed to do, and under the circumstances His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor (who had previously passed an order for his release on bail) has been graciously pleased to order his unconditional release.—*Pioneer*.

A EUROPEAN KILLED BY BEING THROWN OUT OF A WINDOW.—Thos. Grant, constable, attached to the Police Reserve force, met with a serious accident early last Saturday morning which resulted in a compound fracture of the right thigh bone. He occupied quar[illegible] in one of the upper rooms of the police barracks [illegible] retired to sleep at midnight. At about 3 o'clock [illegible] following morning some of the officers were awoke [illegible] a cry, and on getting up to see where it came from were attracted to a window which overlooks a blind lane in Radha Bazaar. On looking down they noticed a European calling for assistance, and on going round were surprised to find that he was one of their brother-officers. They picked him up, and finding that he was injured they removed him to the College Hospital where the extent of his injuries was ascertained. The height from the window to the spot where he fell is, by measurement, twenty feet. His version of the affair is that he had woke up and gone to the window to answer a call of nature when he was suddenly seized from the back and hurled over. He says he knows the party who did it, but declines to give up his name not wishing to get him into a scrape. No reason can be assigned for so diabolical and cowardly an act, as it is not known that he was at variance with any of his brother officers. Intoxication has been imputed to him by some on the ground, as stated, that he "smelt strongly of liquor," but against this is the fact that he was playing billiards at the police table till 11 o'clock and seemed then to be perfectly sober, but he had had, before retiring to sleep, a pint of beer, and that could not have rendered him incapable of taking care of himself. The affair thus remains a mystery. So soon as it was practicable, an operation was performed on him, while under the influence of chloroform, and a large piece of the broken bone (which had protruded from his flesh) was extracted.

Another strange circumstance connected with this affair is that although the constable had been lying on the spot for upwards of half an hour bawling out at the top of his voice for assistance, not a chowkeydar was to be seen about the place. What if there had been a murder or burglary committed? Since writing the above we have been informed that Mr. Constable Grant died at five minutes to one yesterday morning.—*Daily Examiner*.

THE NEW MARRIAGE BILL FOR NATIVES.

THE following report of the select committee on the bill to legalize marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion, together with the bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations on the 21st December 1871:—

We, the undersigned, the members of the select committee of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations to which the bill to legalize marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the bill and the further papers.

2. The unanimous opinion of local Governments being unfavourable to the original bill, it was at first proposed to confine its operation to the Brahma Samaja, and to require persons availing themselves of its provisions to sign a declaration of membership in that sect.

3. We found, however, that this proposal was objected to by the section of the Samaja which calls itself the Adi Brahma Samaja, who regard themselves as being still Hindus, and deprecate all legislation on the subject of Brahmist marriages, as implying a doubt, which they do not feel, as to their present competence to contract valid marriages, and object to a bill the title of which would imply that the other section of the Brahmists have an exclusive right to that title.

4. On the other hand, we found that the Progressive Brahmists had no objection to declare that they were neither Hindus, Mahammadans, nor Parsis, and would be satisfied with a bill providing a valid form of marriage for persons who were prepared to make a declaration to that effect.

5. We have therefore confined the bill to persons who, not being either Christians or Jews, do not profess or have renounced, or have been excluded from the Hindu, Mahammadan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion. We provide that the parties to any marriage under the Act must at the time be unmarried; that the man must be eighteen years of age, the woman fourteen, and that if she be under eighteen, the parent or guardian must consent; and they must not be connected in any degree of consanguinity or affinity which, by the law to which either of them is subject, would render a marriage between them illegal.

6. We have provided that persons marrying under the Act shall not be permitted to marry another person during the lifetime of the wife or husband, whatever form of religion they may, at the time of such second marriage, profess; (2) that the Indian Divorce Act shall apply to marriages under the Act; (3) that the issue of marriages under the Act shall be subject to the English law of consanguinity and affinity; and (4) that the Indian Succession Act shall apply to all persons marrying under the Act and the issue of such marriages.

7. In section 15, we provide that nothing in the Act shall be deemed to affect the validity of any marriage not solemnized under the Act, or of any mode of marriage other than the one provided in the Act.

8. We have provided, in section 16, that all marriages contracted before the passing of the Act between persons, who might have married under the Act had it been existence, may be registered within a year, and shall thereupon be as valid from the date of the marriage as though contracted under the Act.

EXTORTIONS BY ZEMINDARS FROM RYOTS.

(*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 23.)

THE prevalence among the zemindars of Bengal of the practice of extorting illegal contributions from their ryots has long been a matter of public notoriety; and to those who are familiar with the extent to which these exactions have proceeded in various portions of the country, the strange remissness exhibited by the Government in its omission to grapple with the evil, has often furnished ground for surprise. Referring some months ago to the manifest iniquity of imposing any additional burdens on the country, so long as the helpless masses were exposed to the rapacity of their landlords, we recommended the appointment of a commission to enquire into the extent to which illegal exactions of the kind referred to above obtained throughout the country. This recommendation was so unfortunate as not to incur the approval of Mr. Campbell. Nevertheless, we are glad to observe that Mr. Campbell has at last been moved to take some steps in the matter by the "mute eloquence of the condition" of Orissa, regarding which some valuable, if plain, observations have recently been made by some of the officers attached to that province. These observations will be found in the supplement to the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, from which we reproduce only Mr. Campbell's reply to the local officers. The covering letter from the Board of Revenue which does its best to confuse the plain references of the local authorities to an evil, which that Board ought to have suppressed many years ago, need not detain our readers a moment. From the report of Mr. J. Beames, the Collector of Balasore, whose researches have been ably aided by his assistant, Mr. W. Fiddian, it appears that, within a very small compass of country, no less than nine zemindars of large estates systematically levy illegal cesses from their ryots. As the enquiries made by Mr. Beames and Mr. Fiddian proceeded on complaints that were made by the ryots, it is probable enough that these nine zemindars were singled out for an unenviable distinction, because their exactions had become intolerable. The Ooryah ryot will bear even more than his brother of Bengal, before he can be persuaded to cry out; and it is by no means improbable that the offence brought home to these nine persons is only a very bad form of a malady that is prevalent throughout the province. The exactions of which these nine people have been guilty are divided into two classes, "regular exactions taken every year," and "casual exactions on special occasions." Among the former we find eleven different private imposts, the *Dak khurcha, Tar khurcha, Iskool khurcha, Tikkus, Sunya salami, Tahrir khurcha, Baburtz rasooa, Busund punchomi, Salami, Khurra punnee,* and *Digwar khurcha*. All being grossly illegal, we shall select only four for special remark. The first, the *Dak khurcha*, enables the zemindar to recoup himself in the amounts paid to Government for postal arrangements under Act VIII. of 1862 B. C., which was intended to fall exclusively on the zemindar as landholder, and not on the tenant. The second, *Tar khurcha*, is simply defined as a rate to pay for telegraph expenses." On this, Mr. Beames very happily observes.—"It need hardly be said that in fixing a line of telegraph posts, the department does not call upon the zemindar to pay anything, nor does the Collector. Still the sight of the posts appears to have inspired some one with the idea that they may be made useful as a means of getting money out of ryots." The *Iskool khurcha* is deserving of study. It seems that the Government invited subscriptions to a school which it erected at Bhudruck. The zemindars put down their names on the list, and thereby gained credit as promoters of education, and benefactors of the labouring poor. But it further appears, not only that they raised all the money from their unfortunate ryots, but also that they did not pay one pice of the money so raised to Government, although repeatedly requested to do so! The *Tikkus* is our old friend, the Income-tax in disguise—proving clearly, as Sir Richard Temple has frequently remarked, that that impost is a tax exclusively on the wealthy, and does not touch the poorer classes.

The "casual exactions" are too numerous to be specified here in detail; but we observe among them "7, *Jummabesse*, additions made to the ryots' jumma whenever the zemindar is in want of money," and "10, *Magna*, a sum exacted over and above the rent at irregular times to meet any sudden demand on the zemindar." These two taxes seem to bear a strong family resemblance to each other; and at any rate both of them taken together must be admitted to cover any conceivable calamity that might possibly overtake the zemindar. Nevertheless, in addition to these, we find "9, Poorsutum money collected to defray expenses when zemindars goes on pilgrimage to Pooree," and "17, Hathbara mohaprosad; when the zemindar comes back from Pooree he brings some of the sacred food called mohaprosad, each ryot has to take a handful of this and pay for it." We observe also that, under the name of hatti and ghora taxes the ryots have to pay for the elephants and horses maintained by the zemindars. To the total of 26 (9 regular and 17 casual) taxes will have to be added the cess for education and roads as soon as it is introduced into Orissa.

Mr. Campbell is not far wrong when he states that "there is reason to fear that the evil represented in the present correspondence is not confined to Orissa;" but we doubt whether a circulation of the correspondence "with the view of eliciting a clear expression of opinion from officers in other parts of the country," was the only step which he was bound to take without delay in the matter. We trust that in any further enquiries that may be made, either in Orissa or in the remainder of Bengal, every possible precaution will be adopted with the object of preventing the zemindars from intimidating ryots who are disposed to furnish testimony regarding the prevalence of illegal exactions. We think it far from improbable that the publication of the correspondence in the *Gazette* will have put the most notorious offenders on their guard; and we [illegible] surprised to learn—if any ryots, who [illegible]ive evidence on the subject, are forth- [illegible]—that all documentary proofs of the [illegible]e practice which Mr. Campbell has undertaken in a clumsy way to stamp out have been carefully collected and destroyed. We still think that nothing short of a judicial commission, with plenary powers to take evidence, and inflict punishment on the spot, will go to the root of the evil, and effectually eradicate the evil from the country. Is it too late to appoint such a commission even now?

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 23RD.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 25.)

FIRST RACE.—Trial Stakes of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. 1 mile. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 10lbs. Entrance, 200 rupees, 50 forfeit.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Raphael nas ..	Bridesmaid	9	9	Donaldson	1
Mr. Frost's	Kilmore	9	3	Keates	2
Mr. Le's	Karpos	9	3	Dignum	3

Betting: 5 to 4 against Bridesmaid, 2 to 1 against Karpos, and 6 to 1 against Kilmore. The latter jumped off with the lead, Bridesmaid in close attendance, and Karpos bringing up the rear. In this order they continued for about the first half mile, when Bridesmaid went up to Kilmore and soon after deprived him of the lead. Rounding the turn, Karpos became second, but the two K's toiled on hopelessly in pursuit of Bridesmaid, who won very easily by two lengths in 1 minute 50 seconds.

SECOND RACE.—The Derby Stakes, of 1,200 rupees from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. 2 miles. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September, Rs. 160; ditto ditto 1st November, Rs. 300, when the race will close. Penalties and allowances. And a sweepstakes of Rs. 160 for all horses declared to start; if 50 entrance, the second horse to receive 800 rupees, and the third horse 200 rupees.

		st.	lbs.		
Ali Abdoollah's	Uhlan	8	9	Challoner	1
Mr. Davison's	Grey Warrior	8	9	Irvine	2
Mr. Le's	Aboo Janoob	9	3	Dignum	3
Mr. Frost's	Syrian	9	9	Keates	4
Mr. Raphael's	Suliman	9	3	Donaldson	0
Mr. Black's	Rapier	9	3	Brewty	0
Mr. Hunter's	Frolic	9	3	Bowen	0
Mr. Darke's	Elias	9	0	Jaffir	0
Mr. Seventanks'	Acrobat	8	9	Finch	0
Mr. Dover's	Cardinal	8	9	Crossly	0

Betting: even on Aboo Janoob, 5 to 4 against Grey Warrior, 2 to 1 Uhlan, 5 to 1 Frolic, and Syrian 10 to 20 to 1 any other. After two breaks away the lot were despatched to a capital start, Elias, Frolic and Rapier slightly in advance nearest the rails, Syrian, Aboo Janoob, Acrobat, and Suliman next, with Grey Warrior, Uhlan, and the others all close up. In about this order they passed the stand, and kept close order till about three-quarters of a mile had been got over, when Aboo Janoob improved his position, and Syrian took the lead, which he maintained till nearly coming round into the straight run home. Before this, however, the hopes of the backers of Aboo had dropped back beaten, whilst the supporters of Grey Warrior and Uhlan saw their favourites assume the leading places. The issue, however, was never in doubt, for Uhlan's coming away from below the distance, won easily by upwards of two lengths, Grey Warrior second, Aboo Janoob three lengths behind the Grey, and Syrian ridden out, fourth, with several of the others well at. Time—3m. 55½ sec.

THIRD RACE.—The Seventanks' Plate, presented by Baboo Shama Churn Mullick. Value, Rs. 500. For all Maiden English, Colonial, and Country-bred horses. 1½ mile. And a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for all horses declared to start.

		st.	lbs.		
Ali Abdoollah's	Satellite	9	1	Challoner	1
Mr. Hartley's	Sensation	8	8	Irvine	2
Mr. Seventank's	Moonlight	8	10	Finch	3

Betting: at first 5 to 4, afterwards 3 to 1 on Satellite, 4 to 1 Sensation, and 10 to 1 Moonlight. As Satellite appeared none the worse for his accident as he cantered down the course, and Sensation was undoubtedly lame, the Bangalore crack became a very hot favourite, and some of the knowing ones were trying to get on at good prices for the Governor-General's Cup and the Colonials, though we heard no actual business done. Moonlight got best off in a good start, and soon improved her position to a lead of a clear length, when Satellite began to come up, and at the half-mile post had got his head in front, which, in coming round the Calcutta turn, he increased to a length, whilst Moonshine dropped back beaten. Coming up the straight, Sensation made a vain attempt to catch Satellite, who won, without ever having been asked to gallop, in 2 minutes 18 seconds, by three lengths.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse of Rs. 400 for all Arab and Countrybreds. Entrance, Rs. 150. 50 forfeit. 1 mile. Weight for age and class.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Seventanks'	Gipsy	8	8	Keates	1
Ali Abdoollah's	The Earl	8	9	Challoner	2
Mr. Le's	Verbese	6	9	Jaffir	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	Silvertail	9	2	Brewty	4
Mr. Raphael's	Volona	9	13	Irvine	5

The principal betting on this race was backing the Arabs against the Country-breds at 5 to 4, but the result showed how little chance even the very best Arabs—and few faster Arabs than The Earl could be found—have against good country-breds at the present scale of weights. Separate betting was 2 to 1 against The Earl, 3 to 1 Silvertail, 5 to 1 Volona, 8 to 1 Verbese, and 15 to 1 Gipsy. The three Country-breds got off in front, Verbese leading for the first quarter of a mile, whilst the Arabs kept getting further behind at every stride. Before the half-mile post was passed, Gipsy had assumed the lead, which she never afterwards lost, and won in a common canter by three lengths. The Earl, running through his horses at the finish, being second, and Verbese third. Time—1m. 52sec.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

(*Pioneer*.)

FIRST RACE.—The Bedouin Stakes of Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. 1 mile. Winner of the Darby of the year to carry 5 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Entrance Rs. 150; 80 forfeit. To close on 1st November, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

Ali Abdullah's	The Earl	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	Silvertail	2
Mr. Raphael's	Rising Star	3

Time—1 min. 55 sec.

SECOND RACE.—The Colonial Stakes, of Rs. 1,200 from the Fund. For all Maiden, Cape, Australian, Tasmanian, and Country-bred horses. R. C. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3 lbs. Entrance on or before 1st July, Rs. 80; ditto after that, and on or before 1st September, 160; ditto ditto 1st November, 800; when the race will close. And sweepstakes of Rs. 160 for all horses declared to start; if 50 entrances, second horse to receive Rs. 800, and the third horse Rs. 200.

Ali Abdullah's ch aus c.	Satellite	1
Mr. Hartley's	Victoria	2
Mr. B. W.'s br C. b h	Merryman	3

Time—3 min. 20 sec.

THIRD RACE.—Drawing-Room Stakes.—For all horses. Rs. 400 from the Fund. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 150; 50 forfeit. To close on 1st November, and name or declare forfeit by 2 P.M. the day before the race.

Mr. Le's	Echo	1
Mr. Seventank's	Centurion	2
Mr. Frost's	Kilmore	3

Time—1 min. 19 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—A Purse of Rs. 800, for English horses. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Weight for age. Entrance, Rs. 150; 100 forfeit. To close and name 1st December.

Mr. Raphael nas	Bridesmaid	1
Mr. Dover's	Castle Hill	2
Mr. Le's	Call	3

Time—2 min. 16 sec.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES—1871.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Hackett, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, Major Barclay, Major Barton, Captain Rawlins, Captain Wodehouse.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"The Hyderabad Gold Cup."—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,200, presented by the Minister of H. H. the Nizam; with Rs. 2,000 in specie added from the Fund; and a sweepstakes of Rs. 300 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight for age and class; Arabs and horses bred in His Highness' Dominions allowed 1 st. 2½ miles. *If only 2 horses from bona fide different stables start, then half the added money will be given.*

		st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b w g Lord Lyon	8	10	Hackney	1
Mr. Hume's	b w g Dick Turpin	8	6	Hayforth	2

Time—5 min. 9 sec.

SECOND RACE.—"The Grand Military."—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur; with a subscription of Rs. 100 p. p. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 35 lbs. Over about 2 miles of fair hunting country, to be marked out by the Stewards. G. R.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Temple's	bk w g Shipper	11	7	Mr. Symons	1
Capt. Rawlins'	ch w g Bedouin	11	7	Mr Hill	0
Capt. H.'s	g w g Emigrant	11	7	Major Hill, fell-dist.	0

THIRD RACE.—"The Arab Derby."—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer Shams-ul-Umara Bahadur; and a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and c. br. maidens. Weight for age; winners previous to the meeting 5 lbs. extra; and winner of H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, a special and extra penalty of 4 lbs. 2 miles.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Crosbie's	b w g Viceroy	11	4	Hackney	1
Mr. Syed Ramzan's	b a g al Shah Pussund.	8	0	Capt. Ahmed.	2
Mr. Humes'	br a m Lady Bird	9	11	Hastings	3

Time—2 min. 57 sec.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Arab Derby."—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Ameer-i-Kabeer Shams-ul-Umara Bahadur; and a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arab and c. br. maidens. Weight for age; winners previous to the meeting 5 lbs. extra; and winner of H. H. Aga Khan's Purse, a special and extra penalty of 4 lbs. 2 miles.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Merry's	b a h Banting	9	0	Hastings	1
Mr. Syed Ramzan's	b a h Solimon	8	9	Hackney	2
Mr. Merry's	b a h Silvermine	8	4	Hayforth	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Sahib	8	8	Capt. Ahmed	4

Time—4 min. 2 sec.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 p. p. with Rs. 500 added from the Fund. For all galloways; weight for age and inches. Winners of one previous season 5 lbs., of more than one season, 10 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Tweedie's	b a g Sweet Briar	8	3	Hackney	1
Mr. Azim Ali Khan's	g a g Wreck	9	9	Capt. Ahmed	2
Major Crosbie's	b a g Bijou	8	9	Rowjee	3

Time—3 min. 35 sec.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Balaklava Charge."—For all *bona fide* untrained horses. Rs. 100 from the fund, Rs. 10 entrance. Distance from a flag at the straight run in.

		st.	lbs.	
Major Crosbie's	ch w g Prince Rupert.	11	11	Mr. Symons.
Capt. H.'s	g w g Emigrant	11	11	Major Hill.
Do	c a m Silian	10	0	Owner.
Dr. Stewart's	bt p g Niger	10	0	Owner.
Capt. Clubley's	b w g King William	11	11	Capt. Cummins.
Mr. Aylmer's	b w g Either	11	11	Capt. Halloways.
Capt. Rawlins'	b w g Buy Boo	11	11	Owner.

GOVERNMENT BY MACHINERY.

(*Pioneer*.)

IT can hardly be doubted that our Government in this country sacrifices much of its old prestige by withdrawing as it does more and more every year from actual contract with the people. This is especially the case in Bengal Proper. Abstract ideas find no lodgment in the brain of the ryot of Bengal. The zemindars' *putwari*, who collects his rent, and the village *mundal*, who compels his services, are in his eyes persons of greater authority than the far-off divinities of Calcutta and Simla, and represent a Government more powerful because more tangible. If his neighbour cuts the plantains in his boundary fence, or makes love to his wife, he has recourse first to the village *mundal*, who derives his power, not in any degree from Government, but from the zemindar; and when that dignitary, aided by the *pradhans*, or principal ryots, has given his decision, it is to the cutcherry of the zemindar, and not to that of the magistrate, that the vanquished party goes with his howls of "*dohai, dohai*."

When we settled the revenue of Bengal in perpetuity with the zemindars, we did more than alienate for ever all claim to share in the profits to be derived from an increase in the productive powers of the land, and in the money value of its products; we raised at the same time a perpetual screen to stand between the people and the Government, to prevent the rulers and the ruled from all knowledge of one another. It is true that many of the persons with whom the settlement was made, were old Rajahs of the country, the old landlords of the people, holding their lands by *sunnuds* from the Mahomedan Government, and paying tribute for them, but none the less, as a class, far superior to the simple tax gatherers whom my Lord Cornwallis has been accused of endeavouring to elevate to the rank of a landed aristocracy. But this was not the case universally, and by the Permanent Settlement we virtually made an universal renunciation of our paternal relations with the people we undertake to govern.

It is true that when the ryot finds that the zemindar decides the question against him, he can, rather than pay the trifling fine inflicted on him, appear before the *Hakim* with his "*dohai Mejjister sahib, dohai Company Bahadoor*;" but this he finds an expensive proceeding. He finds no Munro pacing three mornings in the week up and down his accustomed walk unattended, and ready to listen to any one who has a grievance to complain of. By law the magistrate's is an open Court, and open many magistrates believe their Courts to be. The intending petitioner could enlighten them. As he is seen hovering about the Court, an amiable muktear comes smiling up to him, asks his business, assures him that it is a very difficult and expensive matter to see the magistrate; but that he can manage it for him—if the other can pay. He asks nothing for himself, but if he will give him five rupees, he will get the stamped paper for him, and write his petition for nothing, for love of justice. Then perhaps he had better give him ten rupees, which he will distribute secretly for him in certain quarters to ensure a favourable reception of the petition, and now he will take him into Court. At the door half-a-dozen constables and *chuprassies* are chattering; and on a call for silence, two of them seize the petitioner to drag him before the *Hakim* for making a noise in Court. On a hint from his friendly muktear he gives them a rupee, and at last finds himself among a crowd of petitioners similar to himself, face to face with the great man.

In former years the magistrate would have been a man who had hunted pigs and malefactors and shot tigers in every part of the district for half-a-dozen years, whose face was well known, who might have even encamped once at the petitioner's own village, and who understood the latter's patois as well as that of his father's own people in England. Now the case is different; the magistrate in the course of twelve years' service has been three times to England, and perhaps passed the first two years in cramming for examinations instead of learning to understand the people, spends his spare time in writing for reviews, has served in ten districts, and cannot hold ten minutes' conversation with a *chasa* ryot of any one of them. This unfamiliarity of magistrates with their districts has raised a second screen to keep the rulers from the ruled.

With the aid of an interpreter, however, the complaint is at last heard; but instead of making both parties attend with their witnesses, and deciding the petty quarrel in ten minutes, the magistrate must consult his procedure codes and rulings of the High Court, write depositions at length, frame charges, listen to pleaders, postpone the case day after day for further evidence, record a lengthy judgment, and spend four or five hours in coming to a decision which the High Court will after all reverse for some trifling technical flaw. In spite of the delays, in spite of the expense, the suitor would think himself happy at having gained his case—would feel that he had gone to the true *Huzoor*, the true *Dharmavatar* at last—and would respect a Government which was greater than the *mundal*, and greater than even the zemindar. But the ruler is not even allowed to approach his people so nearly as this. The fact that most of the functions of Government as affecting people are made over to the zemindars, the magistrate's ignorance of his people, and the difficulty of an appeal to him might be overcome, and the ryot be made to feel that he dwells under a strong Government that can and will make him obey, but that can and will shield him from oppression. When however he finds that the magistrate has no ultimate power, but that his orders are freely quashed by some distant, and to him unintelligible and whimsical, authority, he loses all respect for the *Bilati raj*, in seeing how powerless it is in those of its manifestations which alone come within his cognizance. So far from entertaining the desire to make Government respected in the eyes of the people by upholding the local officers, even if they do make trifling mistakes; so long as no injustice has been caused—it would almost appear that some of the Appellate Courts aimed at the very opposite. No doubt this arises from a conscientious and generous wish to show that all are equal in the eye of the law, and that a complaint against a magistrate will be listened to as readily as one against any one else. But the advantages of this precise and mechanical legality are in this country very dearly purchased. Government is not the august thing it was, and which many wise men have held it should in the eyes of Orientals always be. Our law procedure is no doubt mysterious: but one fact is nevertheless beginning to be dimly seen—that flaws are never so acutely discerned as in the proceedings of district officials, and that of all opponents in a court of law Government and its officers are the most easily vanquished.

THE PROPERTY OF THE EX-EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

IT is believed that the French ex-Emperor now hardly possesses any landed property yielding a revenue beyond those of Porto San Giorgio and Civitanova in the Marche d'Ancona. In fact, the Castle of Arenenberg in Switzerland costs infinitely more than it brings in; and the territory purchased in the Department of the Landes for the purpose of drainage experiments, as well as the houses in Paris which belong to Napoleon III., have been confiscated by the French Government to cover the *passiva* of the civil list. The Italian Senator, Count Arese, intimate friend and confidant of the ex-Emperor; M. Piétri, his private secretary; and M. Tisserand, ex-surveyor of the Imperial domains, have just arrived at Civitanova to study the means of rendering the property there more profitable. M. Hallaire, the steward of the land owned by the Emperor in Italy, acts as guide to the three well-known friends of Napoleon III. It is to be hoped that they will be more fortunate there than the Empress Eugénie was on her recent journey in Spain, where she made an unsuccessful attempt to sell her own property advantageously, or at least increase its revenues. Considering the amount of territory at present for sale in Italy, owing to the confiscation of the ecclesiastical property and the specially favourable conditions offered by the State to the purchasers of these lands, it is hardly probable that the Emperor will be able to dispose favourably of his Italian possessions, valued at about £900,000.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

THE DISTURBANCES AT BRUSSELS.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 1.)

THERE have been more popular disturbances at Brussels, and it is understood that the result of the agitation has been the resignation of the Ministry. On the 24th ult. the Roman Catholic members of the Chamber of Deputies were hissed by the mob, and the residences of persons of Ultramontane sympathies were attacked. The proceedings in the chamber on the same day are said to have been very animated. The Ministers were urged to resign, but one of them declared that he would not do so merely because he disagreed with some of the people of Brussels. Ultimately the House adjourned until Tuesday. The immediate cause of the popular demonstrations was the appointment as Governor of Limburg of M de Decker, who was formerly connected with a financial institution, that of Langrand-Dumonceau, brought out under Catholic auspices, which has since resulted in disastrous failure, involving the honour, it is said, of many persons of high position. On Saturday night, at a banquet, M. Anspach, Mayor of Brussels, eulogized the conduct of the King, and said that his Majesty at first refused to sign the appointment of M de Decker, and that thereupon the Ministry threatened to resign. On Monday it was announced that M. de Decker had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted. This, however, did not quiet the popular agitation, for the demonstrations against the Government were renewed on Tuesday upon the Parliament reassembling. A large crowd gathered in front of the Parliament House, and shouted "Resign." The building was guarded by a strong force of chasseurs and civic guards. The King subsequently sent for M. Thonissen, a member of the majority, and directed him to form a Cabinet, but, according to the latest news, he had not succeeded in doing so. The present Ministers have, it is said, promised to advise their followers to support M. Thonissen. There is still much excitement in Brussels.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agent surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to health." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

MR. EDWARD BATES AT PLYMOUTH.

THE following report of Mr. Edward Bates' public appearance at Plymouth will be read with interest by many commercial men in Bombay:—

Mr. E. Bates, shipowner and merchant of Liverpool, who, as we state elsewhere, is the Conservative candidate for the representation of Plymouth, addressed a large meeting on Thursday night in the Volunteer Drill Hall. The meeting was announced to be held in the Assembly Room, but as before the hour for meeting the approaches were thronged by an immense crowd, it was resolved to hold the meeting in the Volunteer Hall, to which a general rush was made, much to the surprise of the officials at the gate, and still more to the astonishment of the squad of volunteers who were undergoing drill in the hall. In the rush the platform could not be protected, and at least 500 persons crowded upon it and the benches behind, while an audience numbering probably four thousand rapidly assembled in front. The medley on the platform was curiously mixed, many of the leaders of the party being shoulder by shoulder with others who had no claim to that distinction, and other prominent Conservatives—including magistrates and town councillors—were below. The vast assembly, on the whole, was orderly and good tempered; much enthusiasm was exhibited by many present, and Mr. Bates and the other speakers managed to make themselves pretty well heard by nearly all present, who stretched more than half-way down the great area.

The candidate, who was accompanied on the platform by Mr. Bewes, Mr. Moore, and others, was received with loud applause.

Mr. Bates said: Electors of the borough of [illegible],—First let me thank you for this splendid reception. Cheers. I can assure you it gives me the greatest pleasure to stand here, and see what I now look upon—the electors of Plymouth in this fine building. For the honour you have done me in asking me to become your representative in the House of Commons I can only say I thank you sincerely. I am sure you will believe me when I say that this is an honour that I never expected, never dreamt of a week ago. Cheers. When I tell you that I never in my life stood upon a political platform until this day, you will, perhaps, be surprised. Hear. Such, however, is the truth. Hear, hear. Therefore if I make any mistakes I hope you will be indulgent. Cheers. I will not attempt to make a long speech; but will attempt to say to you in as few words as I can, and in as plain language as I can command, what my political opinions are. Cheers. The language, at all events, shall be that which every elector of this borough can understand. Hear, hear. My ideas will not be clothed in airy mystified words for the purpose of making some of you believe the reverse of what is really said. Cheers. I am no orator; but a man of few words. Bravo! I am like yourselves a working man. Cheers. For thirty-five years I have worked hard, and until my appearance before you I never asked or looked for, or could have accepted, anything in the shape of standing before the electors of this of any other constituency—to be the representative of any borough, town or country. Hear, hear. All I can say is that if you send me as your representative I will endeavour to serve you as I have served myself. Hear, hear. I feel it is due from me to let you all know how I came to presume to think I should suit you. I was summoned, as my worthy friend, the chairman, here stated, to meet a deputation in London. I went to London, and after passing through a pretty severe examination—laughter—or what we call in our part of the country being "pretty well stroked down" Renewed laughter. The deputation were kind enough to say they thought I should suit them and you—that they thought I should be the right man in the right place when I got among the electors of Plymouth; and that such would be their report when they returned home. Cheers. Gentlemen, if you return me—of which, judging from what I see before me, I think there can be no doubt—cheers, and a Voice: You shall go in—you shall find I am a worker, not a spouter nor a speaker. Hear, hear, and a Voice: Nor a preacher). When it is necessary to speak out in your interests you will find I will do so in such language and such words that no one can misunderstand. That has been my course through life, and I am getting too old to alter. Cheers. I will now proceed to let you know my political opinions. My address is before you, and I cannot help thinking that generally it must be satisfactory to you, or I should never have seen such an overwhelming meeting as I see here to-night. Cheers. Gentlemen, I am a Conservative—cheers—in the true meaning of that word. Or to make it plainer, being a Conservative, I am not opposed to progress—hear, hear—but in favour of all such well-considered changes as the altered times we live in may require. Cheers. As a Conservative, I am opposed to revolutionising the institution of this country. As a Conservative I am opposed to the subversion of the monarchy and the House of Lords. Cheers. It follows, therefore, gentlemen, that as a Conservative I am opposed to the present Government. Cheers. Gentlemen, let me ask what statesman up to the present time has done so much for, or given such an impetus to, communistic principles as the present Prime Minister of England. Cheers. You are told that republican principles and the right of local self-government mean the Government of the few by the many, not of the many by the few. But it is just the reverse. Even republican forms of Government have two Chambers and a veto. That is the case in the United States, and it is not very long since the President of the United States dismissed one of his ministers without stating the why or wherefore he had done so. Mind you, I do not say he acted wrongly, but the Queen of this realm has no such power, and I therefore maintain that under our Government we have in reality as much self-government as any country in the world. Cheers. All are represented. The details in the machine may want altering and repairing, but I maintain that the general principles are those which are best adapted to the genius and character of our people. Cheers. Gentlemen, I am a churchman. Great cheering. When I say this I know the title is one which is also claimed by others who differ from me. So long as our Church is a national institution it must rest upon a broad basis. Hear, hear. Whatever my views on mere party questions, I am prepared to support the Church in no narrow grudging spirit—cheers—and I will resist with all my might those who seek to overthrow her connection with the State. Renewed cheers. Now, as to education. My opinions on this head, I fear, will not be acceptable to all the electors in that borough. Gentlemen, I don't appear before you as the nominee of any party. If a Liberal—one ever so advanced—brings forward a good measure, one that will conduce to the well-being of this nation, I will, if you return me as your representative, support him. Hear, hear. I think that Mr. Forster's Education Bill upon the whole is right. I have a large family of my own. There is a sample of them somewhere here, though I don't see him just now. [Here there were loud calls for Mr. Bates, jun., who was brought to the front of the platform, and loudly cheered.] Having, as I stated, a large family of my own, if I was not to be allowed by the law of the land to educate my children as I thought proper, I should think that a most iniquitous law. Hear, hear. Therefore I maintain that any poor man who is compelled to seek the aid of the Government for the education of his little ones must have the power to say to what schools they shall be sent—in what faith they shall be brought up. Cheers. This opinion may not be in accordance with that of some of the electors of Plymouth. Hear, hear. If so I can only regret it. I came here to speak the truth, fearlessly and honestly; and I will not deceive you by saying anything different to the opinions I hold upon this point or upon any other. Cheers. Let it be understood that I make use of the words poor man in no improper way. Many a man is poor, but he is honest. Hear, hear. Many a poor labourer has a large family, with a sick wife, perhaps sick children—hear, hear—and can hardly earn sufficient for their maintenance, let alone education. I therefore think that when he is compelled to seek aid of the Government he is fully entitled to say to what school his child shall be sent. Cheers. Next, foreign policy. There is no particular question of foreign policy before the country at the present moment, but, inasmuch as it is impossible for us to separate ourselves from all the nations of the world, I would, to the best of my ability, take care that this nation was at all times prepared to speak out with becoming weight and dignity. Cheers. That involves the due maintenance of our navy, our standing army, and our reserve forces. Cheers. Our army is in a state of reconstruction, and I can hardly be expected to pass an opinion at the present time upon the new arrangements. Cheers. Our reserve forces—the militia and the volunteers—have done their duty well, and should be kept up in a proper state of efficiency. Hear. It has always been a favourite topic of the opponents of the Conservative policy to denounce any patriotic expenditure for the safety of our beloved country as the result of panic. Hear, hear. But it should be remembered that Lord Palmerston, who was a thorough Englishman, and maintained the honour of his country as an Englishman should—cheers—promoted the system of fortifications which I see around this town and have seen at Portsmouth. Hear. They were then considered by the whole nation to be a necessary part of the defences of the country. The gallant army of citizens in whose fine hall we are met had then no existence. It was doubted by many, especially by foreigners, whether the love of money had not tended to destroy the prestige of England. Hear, hear. This has been proved not to be the fact, and by organisation and the command of administrative foresight no panic need now be feared. Hear, hear. I will now come to what will perhaps interest Plymouthians more than any topic that I have to speak upon—the navy. Cheers. We may have ships of a superior kind, superior to any in the world. We may have, and we do have, officers and crews without their equal on this earth. Cheers. But what is the value of ships, officers, or men, if our naval administration is totally unfitted to direct. Cheers. That I maintain is the case at the present moment. Cheers. Some of our Lords of the Admiralty expected to be able to direct and administer our navy, really without passing through any apprenticeship. I desire to speak with all due respect of Messrs. Goschen and Baxter, who are no doubt very estimable men, but are they fitted to manage our ships, our navy? No, no. I am, as no doubt you are aware, a large shipowner; therefore, I am quite sure you will think that after the experience of twenty years I ought to know something about shipping, and yet I tell you that I am learning something every day—hear, hear—something that will be better for their management and their equipment. I obtain my livelihood by my ships; and, therefore, you will understand readily that I should naturally learn how to manage them to the best advantage in as little a time as I possibly could. But I tell you I have much yet to learn, although I have been learning as I say for 20 years. How is it possible for a moment to suppose that a banker or a manufacturer after 18 months' or two years' experience should reasonably have the administration of our navy in their hands. Cheers and no. Just look at the case of the Megæra. Cheers. The official details of the loss of that vessel have called forth throughout the kingdom one universal shout of indignation at the recklessness and utter incapacity of our naval administration. Even the chief ministerial organs complain of the conduct of the Admiralty, and hold it responsible for what would have been felony if committed under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1871. Hear, hear. If I or any other shipowner had dared to send to sea a ship in the condition of the Megæra, instead of standing upon this platform, I should in all likelihood have been standing before a jury of my countrymen—hear, hear—perhaps I might have been on board ship transported at the country's expense. Cheers and laughter. Are then the parties who sent the Megæra to sea wilfully and knowingly in an unseaworthy state to escape? No, no, cries of "turn them out," "hang them up." The vessel, I believe, sailed from this port. Yes. No doubt many of you know some of the crew. No doubt many of the crew on board that ship left wives and children behind them. Hear, hear. Are the authorities who were guilty of putting these men on board that ship, knowing that she was not fit for the work—are these men to escape? No, no. I also say emphatically, "No." Cheers. You, electors of Plymouth, I am sure, will bear me out when I say that we must have full and strict investigation; and that the country at large must demand the signal punishment of the wrong-doer, even though he were a Lord of the Admiralty. Cheers. You will remember, gentlemen, that there were 400 valuable lives left this port in the Megæra—that she put into a port in Ireland leaky and unseaworthy—such was the report upon her given in the House of Commons—and that three times in one day did Mr. Baxter state that the report was untrue. [A Voice: Baxter be hanged.] We can only look upon it as a merciful interposition of Providence that the leak did not break out in mid ocean. Hear, hear. If it had there would have been very few of these gallant fellows who would ever have come back to this place. Voice: The Captain again—and the conse[illegible] have been that the inhabitants of [illegible] electors—would have had to prov[illegible] orphans. Cheers. Perhaps it [illegible] ing, but I would say [illegible] ought to be paid to [illegible] by the country or by th[illegible] will now, gentlemen, claim your kind indulgence for a few moments more while I say something about the licensing question. Cheers. My remarks will be brief, for I am afraid I have already kept you too long. No no; go on. Mr. Bruce's bill failed upon the ten years' clause; I think justly so, for I regard it as an iniquitous bill. Cheers. Vested rights in property must be respected if they have grown up. Hear, hear. That is compatible with due regulation and even some restriction. However, I can hardly be expected to commit myself to details. Hear. I would just say that no bill will be perfect that does not embrace shorter hours, the prevention of adulteration—hear—and better police regulations—cheers—such regulations, I contend, as must not interfere with the honest trader. Bravo. The honest publicans of Plymouth must not have the policemen walking into their houses why and where they like. Cheers. Mind you, I say the respectable publicans. If we have any who are the reverse, the police must look after them. Hear. On this point great difference of opinion exists; but I think that the bill might be so framed that the honest publican would not be subject to police visitations without such immediate causes as a row or a robbery in his house. Cheers. I would add that the houses should be open on Sunday an hour or an hour and a half—say from twelve to half-past one—for I contend that the poor man has as much right to his glass of beer on the Sunday with his wife and children as the rich man has to his glass of wine. Cheers. That is all that occurs to me now to say, but if any of you have any questions to ask me I shall be happy, to the best of my ability, to answer them. Hear. You will find that the answers you will get will be honest and straightforward. [Cheers, and a Voice: The ballot. Another Voice: Will you write your speeches when you go to Parliament?—laughter]. I will tell you what I think about the ballot. It has been very much modified as a party question, and now there are many Conservatives who think it a good measure and many Liberals who consider it a bad one. To my mind it is clear that the Ballot Bill was framed by Mr. Gladstone in the last session to heal the wounds and divisions of the Liberal party. It was introduced not so much for the sake of improvement in our political machinery as with the hope of uniting his divided followers—cheers,—and creating a diversion from the blunders of his Administration. Hear. Indeed, the Prime Minister said in the House of Commons that such was the intention of the measure. The bill was pushed on, but proved a failure. Next year it will again be brought in, and though I am opposed to it as being, in my opinion, insulting to Englishmen, who always like the light of day—hear—yet I believe it will give great strength to the Conservative party, and numerous accessions to their ranks. Cheers. It is my intention as far as possible to call upon every elector, whether he is opposed to me or not; and I can only repeat that here or elsewhere I shall be happy to answer any inquiries that may be made of me. Cheers. If you should think me worthy of being your representative in the House of Commons I can only say I will do all I can for your interests. Cheers.

An Elector inquired the honourable candidate's opinion with regard to the Prison Ministers Bill, and the inspection of nunneries?

Mr. Bates replied that he hardly understood the Prison Ministers Bill. He believed there were paid chaplains in the various gaols; but he had not considered the matter; and could not then give a further reply.

Another question was put with regard to the abolition of the income-tax and the reduction of the assessment on small incomes.

Mr. Bates would very much like to get rid of the income tax, but was afraid it could not be done. He was certainly in favour of a graduated scale.

Mr. H. Williams asked if Mr. Bates would apply the thirty million acres of waste lands to the reduction of pauperism.

Mr. Bates was quite aware there was an immense quantity of land uncultivated, but that was just because it would cost more to cultivate it than it was worth. (Cheers).

Mr. Bates then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He thought his conduct had been very impartial.

Mr. W. F. Moore, with the permission of the chairman, would propose a motion touching their representative who was to be. Cheers. It devolved upon him to ask them, now that they had heard an explanation of the sentiments of Mr. Bates, to express their confidence in him as a proper person for their representative by their cheers. Loud cheers, and a Voice: It is not seconded. There was no need of a seconder. Disorder. But as a matter of form, he thought it was desirable that it should be seconded. (Confusion.)

When the noise had somewhat subsided, Mr. Bates expressed his thanks to the meeting for hearing him, and said that as he could not hear very well there, if any of them wanted to ask him any questions he should be glad if they would call upon him at his committee rooms.

Dr. Slade King, in seconding the vote of thanks, asked his fellow-electors when they went home from that place to dispassionately compare the facts they had heard that night with those that had been uttered with so much froth elsewhere. Hear, hear, cheers, and hisses; and a Voice: No personalities. One ounce of fact was better than a pound of fiction. They had heard something from Mr. Bates. Hear, hear, they could take hold of it and handle it. [A Voice: And kiss it. Roars of laughter.] But he hoped they would go home and deliberately consider all they had heard, and he was quite sure that those who had wavered would certainly be confirmed in the issue by that night's meeting—cheers—and that at the close of the poll the name of Edward Bates would stand at the head. Cheers; No no, and Yes, yes.

Mr. Chase hoped when the election took place it would be conducted in a becoming manner. (Hear, hear.) They did not want to fight the battle with any improper weapons. They should get ready to fight and deal with things as they found them. They were near a contest, within a few days' march of the enemy. They should therefore put their shoulder to the wheel, and work for a cause which was dear to their hearts. They should feel that this was the time for action, and not lose the present favourable opportunity for returning a Conservative candidate for the borough. (Cheers.) He would say that the two gentlemen before the constituency were men of great integrity and character. (Hear, hear.) They only differed in matters political, and in these they were very widely apart indeed. They had heard the profession of creed by Mr. Rooker, and now they had heard that of Mr Bates. Now it was for them to weigh which was in accordance with their own feelings. There was no doubt whatever that if they were true to their own interests, if they wanted to take care of their interests, they should vote for the Conservative candidate. (Cheers.) He was quite sure of this, that they had had enough of law, now let them have commerce. Laughter and cheers. They wanted a man who would support the institutions of the country, of the town; and take care of the interests of the borough; and they had now before them one who by his worthy character and business habits was well able to do that. He asked them to rally round the Conservative ranks, and return Mr. Bates at the head of the poll. (Cheers, and a Voice: When are the ships coming?—laughter).

Mr. Bowes acknowledged the vote of thanks to him, hoping they would use their best endeavours to put Mr. Bates at the head of the poll by a very large majority. This was an opportunity for Plymouth which was not likely to occur again for some time, to return a commercial gentleman.

The meeting then broke up with loud cheering for Mr. Bates; and a large crowd accompanied him to the Royal Hotel, cheering as they went.—*Western Weekly News.*

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY NEWS" FROM THE PARIS "TEMPS.")

XX.—SUNDAY IN LONDON. THE STREETS AND PARKS.

On Sunday in London when it rains; the shops shut, the streets almost deserted; the aspect is that of an immense and a well-ordered cemetery. The few passers-by under their umbrellas in the desert of squares and streets have the look of uneasy spirits who have risen from their graves; it is appalling.

I had no conception of such a spectacle, which is said to be frequent in London. The rain is small, compact, pitiless; looking at it one can see no reason why it should not continue to the end of all things; one's feet churn water, there is water everywhere, filthy water impregnated with an odour of soot. A yellow, dense fog fills the air, sweeps down to the ground; at thirty paces a house, a steam-boat appear as spots upon blotting-paper. After one hour's walk in the Strand especially, and in the rest of the City, one has the spleen, one meditates suicide. The lofty lines of fronts are of sombre brick, of which the exudations are encrusted with fog and soot. Monotony and silence; yet the inscriptions on metal or marble speak and tell of the absent master, as in a large manufactory of bone-black closed on account of a death.

A frightful thing is the huge Palace in the Strand, which is called Somerset-house. Massive and heavy piece of architecture, of which the hollows are inked, the porticoes blackened with soot, where, in the cavity of the empty court, is a sham fountain without water, pools of water on the pavement, long rows of closed windows—what can they possibly do in these catacombs? It seems as if the livid and sooty fog had even befouled the verdure of the parks. But what most offends the eyes are the collonnades, peristyles, Grecian ornaments, mouldings, and wreaths of the houses, all bathed in soot; poor antique architecture—what is it doing in such a climate? The flutings and columns at the front of the British Museum are begrimed as if liquid mud had been poured over them. St. Paul's, a kind of Pantheon, has two ranges of columns, the lower range is entirely black, the upper range, recently scraped, is still white, but the whiteness offensive, coal smoke has already plastered it with its leprosy.

These spots are melancholy, being the decay of the stone. And these nude statues in memory of Greece! Wellington, as a fighting hero, naked under the dripping trees of the park! That hideous Nelson, stuck on his column with a coil of rope in the form of a pig-tail, like a rat impaled on the top of a pole! Every form, every classical idea is contrary to nature here. A swamp like this is a place of exile for the arts of antiquity. When the Romans disembarked here they must have thought themselves in Homer's hell, in the land of the Cimmerians. The vast space which, in the south, stretches between the earth and the sky, cannot be discovered by the eye; there is no air; there is nothing but liquid fog; in this pale smoke objects are but fading phantoms. Nature has the look of a bad drawing in charcoal which some one has rubbed with his sleeve. I have just spent half-an-hour on Waterloo-bridge; the Houses of Parliament, blurred and indistinct, appear in the distance but a wretched pile of scaffolding; nothing is discernible, and more particularly, nothing is living, except a few steamboats skimming along the river, black, smoky, unwearied insects; a Greek watching their passengers embarking and disembarking would have thought of the Styx. He would have found that to exist here was not to live; in fact, life here is different from what it is in his country; the ideal has altered with the climate. The mind quits the without to retire within itself, and there create a world. Here one must have a comfortable and well-ordered home, clubs, societies, plenty of business, many religious and moral pre-occupations; above all, instead of abandoning oneself to the influence of exterior impressions, it is necessary to extrude all the sad promptings of unfriendly Nature, and fill up the great void wherein melancholy and tedium would take up their abode. During the week one has work, constant, earnest work, wherewith to ward off and arm oneself against the inclemency of things. But what is to be done on the day of rest? There is the church or the pot-house, intoxication or a sermon, insensibility or refection, but no other way of spending a Sunday such as this; in that way, whether in thinking, whether in making a beast of oneself, one is absorbed, one attains forgetfulness. I observe many doors ajar in the spirit vaults, sad faces, worn or wild, pass out, and in. Let us visit the churches.

I visited four, and I heard two sermons, the first in a church in the Strand. A naked, cold, and unornamented structure, with the exception of two allegorical figures at the end; large wooden pews in which one is ensconced up to the neck. The congregation which fills it is composed not of the commonalty, but of the respectable middle class, very well dressed, and with serious and sensible physiognomies. They come to provision themselves with moral counsels, to refresh their principles. The preacher chose for his text, "One mind, one spirit," and thereupon he advised his hearers to hold fast to their principles, yet to be conciliatory towards their fellows. The sermon was good—slightly commonplace, yet solid. When reading the numerous essays in English literature, and at the present the moralisings of the *Saturday Review*, one perceives do not weary them; apparently they as an object of curiosity, but as a ent in daily use which must be ges of the pews are the Psalms and the Book of Common Prayer—the mass book of England. It is marked by much elevation, and a certain Hebraic sublimity in the style of Milton; yet by no tenderness and outpourings as in the "Imitation," no flowers of rhetoric or sentimental namby-pambyness as in our minor devotional works; but by an imposing, impassioned, and sometimes a lyrical tone. The Liturgy was compiled at the period of the Revival, and retains its accent. A noteworthy point is that here the date and origin of each piece are noted, this one being of the sixteenth century; this passage being taken from the Apocrypha, but retained on account of its elevation. The believer is instructed by these remarks, is informed about criticism and history; see the sermons of Tillotson and of Barrow at the era of Bossuet, with their Greek texts and discussions about the grammatical interpretation. Time being given, this necessarily leads to German exegesis.

The superb nave, the admirable Gothic architecture of Westminster Abbey are alone adapted to the climate; this labyrinth of forms, these sweeping and huge mouldings, this profusion of delicate sculptures, are required to fill the dim air and people the void of such sombre interiors. I wandered about looking at the mortuary monuments, the numerous graceful sculptures of the eighteenth century, the others of our own age so cold and pedantic, when suddenly the music pealed forth, not the monotonous psalmody of our Vespers, the rude and monkish chants, the verses and responses which seem to be the voices of ailing nuns, but beautiful pieces in parts, grave and noble recitative, melodious outbursts of harmony, the productions of the best epoch. Then after the reading of a passage about Sisera, the organ and the choristers, children's voices and bass voices, sounded forth a full and rich anthem. Such music as that is the worthy accompaniment to the psalms and to the prayers which I have just perused. Thus understood, worship is the opera of elevated, serious, and believing souls. Nothing is more important; it is essential that the church and the services should be on a level with the sentiments of a people, not merely of the crowd and of the uneducated, but of the select few.

I visited two other churches in the afternoon. There, too, the music was beautiful, and the edifice was filled with the well-to-do middle class. The large enclosed pews, all the galleries were filled with well-dressed persons; there are as many men as women, and many gentlemen; the public was not our public of women, old curmudgeons, servant girls, common people. Of the three clergymen I have seen, one worthy and polite, who spoke to me, had the air of a semi-professor and semi-magistrate. Another resembled a Parisian notary, mature and well-preserved, who assumes soft tones and a sentimental look, in order to procure the signing of a marriage contract. I saw others last year in London and the country. With their short gowns, the tone they use in the pulpit, one would take them for judges or chief justices; by their education, their marriage, their manners, their calling, they are laymen slightly graver than the others; their garb out of church is that of laymen, with the exception of the everlasting white tie; the moral difference is not much greater than the material difference. This is the essential point; to place the laymen on a par with the priest, or at most separated by one degree only, is in truth the work of the Reformation.

On returning to my hotel I read the following proclamation in Friday's *Gazette*:—"Victoria R.: We, most seriously and religiously considering that it is our indispensable duty to be careful above all other things to preserve and advance the honour and service of Almighty God, and to discourage and suppress all vice, profaneness, debauchery, and immorality. . . . we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving subjects, of what degree or quality soever, from playing on the Lord's-day, at dice, cards, or any other game whatsoever, either in public or private houses, or other place or places whatsoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them decently and reverently to attend the worship of God on every Lord's day," and the magistrates are enjoined "to take effectual care to prevent all persons keeping taverns, or other public houses whatsoever, from selling wine, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of Divine Service on the Lord's day."

This order is not strictly observed; the tavern doors are closed during service, but they can be opened and drinking goes on in the back-room. In any case this is a relic of the old Puritanism altogether distasteful in France. Prohibit people to drink and amuse themselves on Sunday? But to a French workman, and to a peasant, Sunday appears to have been made for nothing else. Stendhal said that here, in Scotland, in true Biblical countries, religion spoils one day out of seven, destroys the seventh part of possible happiness. He judges the Englishman, the man of the North, after the model of the man of the South, whom wine exhilarates and does not brutalize, who can without inconvenience give way to his instinct, and whose pleasure is poetical. Here the temperament is different, more violent and more combative; pleasure is a brutish and bestial thing: I could cite twenty examples of this. An Englishman said to me, "When a Frenchman is drunk he chatters; when a German is drunk he sleeps; when an Englishman is drunk he fights."

Other traces of Puritanical severity, among the rest, are the recommendations on the stairs which lead down to the Thames; one is requested to be decent. At the railway-station there are large Bibles fastened to chains for the use of the passengers while waiting for the train. A tall, sallow, and bony fellow handed to me two printed pages on the brazen serpent of Moses, with applications to the present life: "You, too, oh reader, have been bitten by the fiery serpents. To heal yourself lift up your eyes to Him who has been elevated as the sign of salvation." Other tokens denote an aristocratic country. At the gate of St. James's-park is the following notice: "The park-keepers have orders to prevent all beggars from entering the gardens, and all persons in ragged or dirty clothes or who are not outwardly decent and well-behaved." At every step one feels oneself further removed from France.

The population numbers three millions and a quarter; that makes twelve cities like Marseilles, ten cities like Lyons, two cities like Paris put together; but words upon paper are no substitutes for the sensation of the eyes. It is necessary to take a cab several days in succession, and proceed straight on towards the south, the north, the east, and the west, during a whole morning, as far as the uncertain limits where houses grow scanty and the country begins.

Enormous, enormous—this is the word which always recurs. Moreover, all is rich and well ordered; consequently, they must think us neglected and poor. Paris is mediocre compared with these squares, these crescents, these circles and rows of monumental buildings of massive stone, with porticoes, with sculptured fronts, these spacious streets; there are sixty of them as vast as the Rue de la Paix; assuredly Napoleon III. demolished and rebuilt Paris only because he had lived in London. In the Strand, in Piccadilly, in Regent-street, in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, in twenty places, there is a bustling crowd, a surging traffic, an amount of obstruction which our busiest and most frequented boulevards cannot parallel. Everything is on a large scale here; the clubs are palaces; the hotels are monuments; the river is an arm of the sea; the cabs go twice as fast; the boatmen and the omnibus conductors condense a sentence into a word; words and gestures are economised, actions and time are turned to the utmost possible account; the human being produces and expends twice as much as among us.

From London-bridge to Hampton-court are eight miles, that is, nearly three leagues of buildings. After the streets and quarters erected together, as one piece, by wholesale, like a hive after a model, come the countless pleasure retreats, cottages surrounded with verdure and trees, in all styles, Gothic, Grecian, Byzantine, Italian of the Middle Age, or the Revival, with every mixture and every shade of style, generally in lines or clusters of five, ten, twenty of the same sort, apparently the handiwork of the same builder, like so many specimens of the same vase or the same bronze. They deal in houses as we deal in Parisian articles. What a multitude of well-to-do, comfortable, and rich existences! One divines accumulated gains, a wealthy and spending middle-class quite different from ours, so pinched, so straitened. The most humble, in brown brick, are pretty by dint of tidiness; the window panes sparkle like mirrors; there is nearly always a green and flowery patch; the front is covered with ivy, honeysuckle, and nasturtiums.

The entire circumference of Hyde-park is covered with houses of this sort, but finer, and these in the midst of London retain a country look; each stands detached in its square of turf and shrubs, has two stories in the most perfect order and condition, a portico, a bell for the tradespeople, a bell for the visitors, a basement for the kitchen and the servants, with a flight of steps for the service; very few mouldings and ornaments; no outside sun-shutters; large clear windows, which let in plenty of light; flowers on the sills and at the portico; stables in mews apart, in order that their odours and sight may be kept at a distance; all the external surface covered with white, shining, and varnished stucco; not a speck of mud or dust; the trees, the turf, the flowers, the servants prepared as if for an exhibition of prize products. How well one can picture the inhabitant after seeing his shell! In the first place, it is the Teuton who loves Nature, and who needs a reminder of the country; next, it is the Englishman who wishes to be by himself in his staircase as in his room, who could not endure the promiscuous existence of our huge Parisian cages, and who, even in London, plans his house as a small castle, independent and enclosed. Besides, he is simple, and does not wish external display; on the other hand, he is exacting in the matter of condition and comfort, and separates his life from that of his inferiors. The number of such houses at the West-end is astonishing! The rent is nearly 500*l.*; from five to seven servants are kept; the master expends from twelve to twenty-four hundred pounds a year. There are ten of these fortunes and these lives in England to every one in France.

The impression is the same when visiting the parks; the taste, the area are quite different from what is the case among us. St. James's-park is a genuine piece of country, and of English country; huge old trees, real meadows, a large pond peopled with ducks and waterfowl; cows and sheep, in an enclosed space, feed on the grass, which is always fresh. There are even sheep in the narrow green border that surrounds Westminster Abbey; these people love the country in their hearts. It is sufficient to read their literature from Chaucer to Shakespeare, from Thomson to Wordsworth and Shelley, to find proofs of this. What a contrast to the Tuileries, the Champs Elysee, the Luxembourg! As a rule, the French garden, that of Louis XIV., is a room or gallery in the open air, wherein to walk and converse in company; in the English garden, such as they have invented and propagated, one is better alone; the eyes and the mind converse with natural things. We have arranged a park on this model in the Bois de Boulogne; but we have committed the blunder of placing therein a group of rocks and waterfalls; the artifice is discovered at a glance, and offends; English eyes would have felt it.

Regent's-park is larger than the Jardin des Plantes and the Luxembourg put together. I have often remarked that our life seems to them cooped up, confined; they need air and space more than we do; Englishmen whom I knew in Paris left their windows open all night; thus arises their longing for motion, their horse and foot races in the country. Stendhal justly said that a young English girl walks a greater distance in a week than a young Roman girl in a year; the Northern man, of athletic temperament, has a need of free respiration and of exercise. This park is in a retired neighbourhood; one hears no longer the rolling of carriages, and one forgets London; it is a solitude. The sun shines, but the air is always charged with damp clouds, floating watering-pots which dissolve in rain every quarter of an hour. The vast watery meadows have a charming softness, and the green branches drip with monotonous sound upon the still water of the ponds. I enter a hothouse where there are splendid orchids, some having the rich velvet of the iris, others a flesh colour of that inexpressible, delicious, mingled tint transfused with light like palpitating living flesh, a woman's breast; the hand desires yet dreads to press it; alongside, palm trees raise their stems in a tepid atmosphere. A strange thing to us is that there are no keepers; admission is free, and no damage is done; I can understand that they must ridicule our establishments and public festivals, with their accompaniments of municipal guards. It is the same at the railway stations; every one is free to move about, to stand on the side of the line, to come and meet his friends at the carriage door; they are surprised and annoyed to see us caged in our waiting-rooms, enclosed, led like sheep, and always under the eye or the hand of an official.

I returned on foot to Piccadilly; again the London weather begins—the small and constant rain, the dissolving mud. F., who has spent the winter here, says that there is little snow, not more than in the centre of France, but, on the other hand, there is perpetual fog, rain nearly every day, and the most execrable muddy streets for pedestrians. As evidences, look at the foot-coverings and the feet of the ladies. Their boots are as large as those of gentlemen, their feet are those of watermen, and their gait is in keeping. My question continually recurs, How do the English spend their leisure hours, among others, their Sunday? They have the Club and often wine. F., in his Club, had a neighbour who, in the reading-room, drank a large glass of wine, then went to sleep, drank a second half an hour afterwards and went to sleep again, and so on in succession without ever saying a word. Another of great wealth, a leading merchant, and who has sixteen gardeners at his country seat, is occupied all day with his business, returns home in the evening, speaks but seldom, lives like an automaton among his children; his herself by travelling about the entire ye ness; in the family circle he merely —this is a common trait of the English ency in expension and in amiability.

From Regent's-park to Piccadilly the spacious and interminable streets have a funeral aspect: the roadway is of black macadam; the rows of buildings, of the same cast, consist of blackened brick, where the window-panes shine with dark reflections; each house is separated from the street by railings and an area. There are few shops, not a single pretty one, no large plate-glass windows and engravings; that would be too dismal for us; nothing to attract and gladden the eyes; lounging is impossible; it is necessary to do one's work at home, or to take one's umbrella and go to business or to one's society.

Hyde-park is the largest of them all, with its small rivulet, its wide green-sward, its sheep, its shady walks, resembling a pleasure park suddenly transported to the centre of a capital. About two o'clock the principal alley is a riding-ground; there are ten times more gentlemen and twenty times more ladies on horseback than in the Bois de Boulogne on its most frequented days; little girls and boys of eight ride on ponies by the side of their father; I have seen ample and worthy matrons trotting along. This is one of their luxuries. Add to it that of having servants. For instance, a family of three persons which I visited keeps seven servants and three horses. The mother and daughter gallop in the park daily; they often pay visits on horseback; they economise in other things—in theatre-going, for example; they go but seldom to the theatre, and when they do it is to a box which has been presented to them. This vigorous exercise appears indispensable for health; young girls and ladies come here even when it rains. To keep three horses and a carriage costs nearly £200 a year. Looking at this crowd of persons on horseback one comes to the same conclusion as after seeing the houses and the staff of servants. The wealthy class is much more numerous in England than in France. Another index is the outlay in linen, clothes, gloves, and dresses always new. The climate dirties everything rapidly; they must be continually renovated. In every newspaper I find the addresses of dealers who come to the house and buy slightly soiled clothes; the obligation of a gentleman is to be always irreproachably well dressed; his coat when shabby is handed over to a man of the lower class, end in rags on the back of a beggar, and thus marks the social rank of its possessor. Nowhere else is the disparity of conditions so clearly written in the externals of men. Imagine the evening dress of a man of fashion or the rose-coloured bonnet of a lady; you will find the former again on a miserable wretch squatting on one of the stairs of the Thames, and the latter at Shadwell on the head of an old woman groping amidst rubbish.

From five to seven o'clock is the review of ladies' dresses. Beauty and ornamentation abound, but taste is wanting. The colours are outrageously crude and the forms ungraceful; crinolines too distended and badly distended, in geometrical cones or bunched, green flounces, embroideries, flowered dresses, quantities of floating gauze, packets of falling or frizzed hair; crowning this display tiny embroidered and imperceptible bonnets. The bonnets are too much adorned, the hair, too shiny, presses closely on the temples; the small mantle or casaque falls formless to the lower part of the back, the petticoat expands prodigiously, and all the scaffolding badly joined, badly arranged, variegated and laboured, cries and protests with all its gaudy and overdone colours. In the sunshine, especially, at Hampton Court the day before yesterday, amongst the shopkeepers' wives, the absurdity was at his height; there were many violet dresses, one being of a wild violet clasped round the waist with a golden band, which would have made a painter cry out. I said to a lady, "The toilette is more showy among you than in France." "But my dresses come from Paris!" I carefully refrained from replying, "But you selected them."

Excepting only the highest class, they apparel themselves as fancy dictates. One imagines healthy bodies, well built, beautiful at times; but they must be imagined. The physiognomy is often pure, but also often sheepish. Many are simple babies, new waxen dolls with glass eyes, which appear entirely empty of ideas. Other faces have become ruddy, and turned to raw beefsteak. There is a fund of folly or of brutality in this inert flesh—too white, or too red. Some are ugly or grotesque in the extreme; with heron's feet, stork's necks, always having the large front of white teeth, the projecting jaws of carnivora. As compensation, others are beautiful in the extreme. They have angelic faces; their eyes, of pale periwinkle, are softly deep; their complexion is that of a flower, or an infant; their smile is divine. One of these days, about ten o'clock in the morning, near Hyde-park-corner, I was rooted to the spot motionless with admiration at the sight of two young ladies; the one was 16, the other 18 years old. They were in rustling dresses of white tulle amid a cloud of muslin; tall, slender, agile, their shape as perfect as their face, of incomparable freshness, resembling those marvellous flowers seen in select exhibitions, the whiteness of the lily or orchis; in addition to all that, gaiety, innocence, a superabundance of unalloyed sap and infantine expression, of laughter, and the mien of birds; the earth did not support them. Many of the horsewomen are charming, so simple, and so serious, without a trace of coquetry; they come here not to be seen, but to take the air; their manner is frank without pretension; their shake of the hand quite loyal, almost masculine; no frippery in their attire; the small black vest, tightened at the waist, moulds a fine shape and healthy form; to my mind, the first duty of a young lady is to be in good health. They manage their horses with complete ease and assurance. Sometimes the father or brother stops and talks business or politics with a friend; the ladies listen and thus habituate themselves to serious topics. These fathers and brothers, too, are a pleasant sight; expressive and resolute faces, which bear, or have borne, the burden of life; less exhausted than among us, less ready to smile and to execute the tricks of politeness, but calmer and more staid, and who often excite in the onlooker a vague impression of respect, of esteem at least, and often of trust. Perhaps this is because I am instructed as to their condition; yet it seems to me that mistake is difficult: whether nobles, members of Parliament, landed proprietors, their manners and their physiognomies are those of men accustomed to authority, and who have wielded it.

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Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

DRY CHAMPAGNES—	Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.		
Ditto MAGNUMS—	Rs. 80.		
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.		
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.		
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.		
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*.		
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.		
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.		
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.		
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.	MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.	CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.	FORSTERTRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	Rs. 42*.	RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER—	Rs. 34.	OCHHEIMER—	Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN—	Rs. 20.		
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.		
WHISKEY—	Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.	RUM—	Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—	Rs. 21-8.	GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.	BITTERS—	Rs. 20.
MARSALA—	Rs. 16.	MADEIRA—	Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints.* Those marked (†) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.

Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c. shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

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DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY, in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 21 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, at about 27 Galls. at Rs. 235 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 38 per D
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 38 per Doz.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts ....Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 ,, Pints .... 43 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 28th October 1871.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, ,, 18 ,,

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.
Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
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ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT or RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.
"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

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WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.
It is not affected by climate.
No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.
It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

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SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

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	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag	- - - - - - - -	6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather	- - - -	2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks	- - - - - - - -	4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours	- - - - - - - -	12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	- - - -	2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms	- - - - - - - -	9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

COLLARS.

West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

SHIRTS.

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
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SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure
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Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed do	[illegible] 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	[illegible]
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 8

HATS.
LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES
[illegible]

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

[illegible]	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 5

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
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Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

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MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

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UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

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BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.
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Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.
Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.
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THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.
THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.
PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.
ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.
White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.
MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.
Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.
Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.
LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,
REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.
GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

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ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

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Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size; also length of skirt in front, in inches; size round waist, in inches; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

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Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

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SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.
The only Filter that will purify water
Constantly and Abundantly.
No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.
No. 3 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A discount of 10 per cent. Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.
The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Superfine West
Black, Blue, and Fanc
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UNIFORMS MAD
Gold and Silver Ornaments,
A JOB T OF SCOTCH T
AT COST P
Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted
Fancy Tweed, superior quality di
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto di
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Wedding Orders promptly executed
Overland Outfits made up on the sh
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Sh
every description,
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Ra
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STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE
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Nets to suit.
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dark colours.
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tation.
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All Orders receive prompt and particular at
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BOMBAY TO ENGL

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OUTSTATIONS
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &
Can provide themselves best
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Nursery
LUNCHEON BASKET
POCKET CANTEENS, AN
FLASKS:
PORTMANTEAUX, TRAVEL
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STATIONERY;
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Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1871.

CALCUTTA DERBY—23RD DEC. 1871.

[BY PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

Mr. Smythe's	b a c	......Uhlan	1
Mr. Davison's	g a h	......Grey Warrior......	2
Mr. Le's	g a h	......Aboo Junoob	3

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES—1871.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Hackett, Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, Major Barclay, Major Barton, Captain Rowlins, Captain Wodehouse.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

FIRST RACE.—"The Desert Stakes."—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 800, presented by Raja Narindhar Bahadur, Peshkar of His Highness' Government; added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age. Winners of previous seasons 7 lbs. extra. 1¾ mile.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. Hume's..........b a h Sunbeam..........	9	10	Hastings......	1
Major Crosbie's.....g a h Nonpareil..........	9	10	Hackney	2

Time—[illegible] min. 54 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Colts' Plate."—A Purse of Rs. ——, subscribed by the Merchants of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. For all colts and fillies having a milk tooth in their head on 1st May 1871. Weight for age and class. Horses bred in H. H. Nizam's Dominions allowed 7 lbs. 1½ mile.

Major Tweedie's ...b w c Duddingstone, late Sprite.............. Hackney ...... W. O.

THIRD RACE.—"The Hyderabad Derby"—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Mukhtar-ul-Mulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G. C. S. I., with Rs. 1,000 added by the Nawab in specie (*in lieu of his last year's Cup, which was not run for*); and a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start. For all maiden horses. Weight for age and class. Horses bred in H. H. Nizam's Dominions allowed 1 st. 1½ mile.

	st.	lbs.		
Major Tweedie's.....b w g Royal Archer......	8	10	Hackney	1
Mr. Hume's ....b w g Dick Turpin	8	10	Hastings......	2
Major Crosbie's....b w g Lord Lyon	9	0	Hackney ...	3

Time—2 min. 50 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Deccan Stakes"—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 800, presented by Rajah Narindha, Bahadur, Peshkar of His Highness's Government added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Maiden Arabs. Dist. R. C. Weight for [illegible] raised one stone above C. T. C. Rules. G. R. [illegible] of the season once 2 lbs., twice 4 lbs. extra.

	st.	lbs.		
Mr. Merry's...........b a h Banting	10	0	Mr. Warner..	1
Mr. Syed Ramzan's.b a colt Suliman	9	8	Captain Syed Ali Reza...	2
H. H. Aga Khan's...b a h Dil Pussund	10	0	Capt. Ahmed Abdoo'ah.	3
Major Crosbie's ......c a gal The Cob..........	10	5	Meer Abker Ally.........	4

Time—2 min. 58 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Merchants Purse."—For all ponies. Distance, ½ mile. Entrance, Rs. 25. Weight for inches, 13-2 to carry 9st. 7 lbs. 4 lbs. allowed for every half inch below 13-2.

	st.	lbs.		
Capt. Stewart's ......b a pony Suliman	8	13	Hastings......	1
Major Crosbie's......ch c b pony F. W. B. ..	9	3	Rowjee	2
Capt. Ahmed's.........g a pony Soheil	8	10	Owner	3
Mr. Hackney's.........b a pony Frog	9	0	Hackney	4

Time—1 min. 1 sec.

First race at 6-30 A.M.; second race at 6-50; third race at 7-10; fourth race at 7-30; fifth race at 7-50.

The horses ready at the post will be started precisely at the hour specified for each race.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the committee of management, House of Correction, was held at the prison on Saturday morning, when the military prisoner, Thuval James Baxter, was placed before the committee, and charged with insubordination and using insulting and abusive language towards the officers of the prison. He was ordered to receive twenty-five lashes with a cat-o'nine tails on the bare back. The punishment was inflicted the same morning in the presence of the committee.

OUTLAW BANDS IN KATTYWAR.

THE following notification has been issued by the Political Agent of Kattywar to several Chiefs of Kattywar:—

The States concerned are informed that it is incumbent on them at once to give information of outrages committed by outlaws within their respective limits to the Superintendents of the Federal Seebundy, in addition to the usual reports made to the Agency and district officers. Failure of prompt intelligence in this respect leads to inability to trace outlaw bands, and gives them a sense of security which adds to their strength and the terror they inspire amongst the cultivating classes. The Political Agent will hold States responsible, should immediate notice fail to be given of the movements of outlaw bands, and desires they will take energetic measures in concert with the Federal Seebundy officers in tracing and bringing to justice those now known to be moving about.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN consequence of a proclamation issued by the Thakore Sahib of Palitana regarding the illness of the Prince of Wales, we learn that on Monday last, throughout every village and town in the talooka and in Palitana itself, public prayers were offered by persons of every denomination, according to the precepts of their religion; and in Palitana and other chief towns, at the expense of the Thakore Saheb, sacrifices were offered in shape of sweetmeats and fruits, which were distributed to children of tender age. During the hours set apart for prayers, there was an entire cessation of business, and we have heard of no instance of disobedience to the mandate of the Thakore Saheb.

WE learn that in accordance with instructions received by telegram from His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, a large proportion of the Mahomedan population of Moorshedabad assembled on Sunday at the Imambarrah to offer up special prayers for the speedy recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the dangerous illness under which His Royal Highness has been labouring. A fast of three days for the same good object has also been proclaimed throughout the city by the high-priest, and will, it is understood, be rigidly observed.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Parsee community of Calcutta are not behind their brethren in loyalty to the Crown, for we learn that they assembled at their fire-temple on Sunday last, headed by Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, when special prayers were offered for the speedy restoration to health of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—*Ibid.*

SYKES' PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM OF BOMBAY VIEWS.

MESSRS. D. H. Sykes & Co have been for some time engaged in preparing a series of views of Bombay, to be issued as an album, in monthly parts. The first number has now been published, and contains views of the principal entrance to the great cave at Elephanta, Breach Candy Vellard, Mahalukshmi, and Dhackleshwar Temples, and a Native Durbar at Palitana. The photographs are beautifully finished, and are accompanied with a page of descriptive letter-press; and though it is difficult to see what connection a durbar scene at Palitana has with Bombay views, subscribers to the album will not be inclined to quarrel with the presence of that photograph, for it is a picture of a most interesting scene. We hope Messrs. Sykes & Co. will secure a large subscription list for this interesting album.

A CURIOUS CHEATING CASE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Friday, one Keshow Raghoo, a stonemason, appeared before Mr. Cooper, and laid an information against Itcha, woman, and two others, whom he charged with cheating under the following circumstances:—

Keshow Raghoo said—I am a stonemason, and live in New Nagpada. I know one Babajee. On the 24th October last he came to my house and said that he had been requested by one Itcha, woman, one Sittadeen Pardasee, and one Withul Mayachund, to find a surety for one Mowjee Jairam, who had been apprehended on a criminal charge; and he asked me to become a surety for the said Mowjee Jairam. I requested Babajee to introduce the said Itcha, Sittadeen, and Withul to me. Babajee went away and returned in about an hour with the said parties, who each and all represented to me that Itcha was the lawful wife of Mowjee Jairam; that Mowjee was a trader in goods in Bombay, and carried on business in partnership with the said Withul Mayachund; and that as Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, had refused to accept the sum of Rs. 2,500 which they had offered to deposit with him, they would deposit that amount with me after I had executed and signed the recognizance bond for the appearance of the said Mowjee Jairam before the Dhoolia Magistrate's Court. I then consented to become a surety for the appearance of Mowjee, and went to the house of one Raghoba Annajee in Coomarwada with the aforesaid Itcha, Sittadeen, and Withul, who repeated the above statements to Raghoba Annajee. The next day I and Raghoba Annajee went to the office of the Police Commissioner, and there I signed a recognizance bond in the sum of Rs. 2,500, for the appearance of Mowjee Jairam at Dhoolia. The said Sittadeen and Withul Mayachund were then present. I subsequently, on several occasions, personally requested Itcha, Sittadeen and Withul to deposit with me the sum of Rs. 2,500 which they had promised to do after I had signed the recognizance bond. They put me off from time to time, and up to this day the money has not been deposited with me. I am informed and verily believe that after the execution of the recognizance bond by me and Raghoba Annajee, the said Mowjee Jairam was released from custody; and that he then absconded and did not appear before the Magistrate at Dhoolia. I was in consequence cited before the Magistrate at Dhoolia, and forfeited the amount of my recognizance, to wit, Rs. 2,500. I have since received information that the said Itcha is not the wife of Mowjee Jairam as alleged by her to me; that Mowjee did not carry on business in Bombay in partnership with Withul Mayachund, and that the said Itcha, woman, Sittadeen, and Withul have absconded from Bombay. I therefore charge Itcha, woman, Sittadeen, and Withul with cheating by deceiving me, and dishonestly inducing me to do a thing which I could not have done, if I were not so deceived, and which act has caused me damage in property, and I pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

ON Thursday afternoon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel held a meeting in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. The Bishop of Bombay presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, and thereafter Mr. Punnett, the Secretary, read the annual report, which is as follows:—

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1871.

The Bombay Diocesan Committee, in laying before the subscribers an account of what has been done by the Society in this diocese during the year, will divide the work into two parts, as in the last report, and allude—

1st. To missions to the heathen and the care of the native Christian congregations, and

2nd. To the work amongst Europeans and others carried on by means of the Additional Clergy Fund.

The reports of the missionaries and clergymen at the different stations will be published hereafter as usual, and the Committee would draw the attention of subscribers to the many interesting particulars which they give.

BOMBAY.

The Rev. C. Gilder has continued in charge of the Indo-British Mission at Sonapore, and on being relieved of the duties of Honorary Treasurer to the Society in January last, was able to take a more active part in work among the heathen. Mr. Gilder has baptized two African servants prepared by Damodhur Raghoonath, the Marathi Cathechist, and a young Hindu woman, who had been prepared by Savitrabaie, with the occasional help of Damodhur. The Committee are glad to hear that the prospects of the Indo-British Institution have improved, but regret to find a very serious decrease in the offerings of the congregation of Trinity Church. Mr. Gilder reports that he has several candidates for baptism under preparation.

The Rev. G. Ledgard reports a considerable decrease in the number of his congregation of late, several members having left for other parts of the country. He has baptised two adults and five children during the year. Mr. Ledgard has not continued bazaar preaching so regularly as before, feeling that but little result can be looked for from such work. He prefers the plan of getting a few people together, and holding a quiet conversation with them, and endeavouring to induce them to visit him afterwards. Several enquirers have for some time paid him frequent visits. The school for Mussulmans was discontinued in March last, and the two Christian schools united into one under Yeshwunt and a Tamil master. Kamateepoora Church was opened for the vernacular services on Sunday, the 22nd October, 1871, though at that time not quite completed. Regular services have since been held in it, and the church is now completed, with the exception of the bell tower, seats, fonts, and some other internal fittings. It is to be consecrated on the 1st January, if completed by that time.

The Reverend J. Diago reports that the attendance of his congregation at the Sunday services has been satisfactory, and that the members seem to have better appreciated the means of grace. His work has principally consisted of pastoral visits amongst the native Christian families, outdoor preaching, which he has steadily carried on during the year, and the superintendence, with Mr. Ledgard, of the Christian schools. On Malabar Hill he has commenced a weekly service for the benefit of those Christians who are in the service of residents, and who are at times unable to attend church. This service is now regularly attended and much appreciated.

Mr. Diago has visited Egutpoora several times during the year, and again urges the want of a catechist at that place, who knows Tamil and Marathi.

KOLAPORE.

The Reverend J. Taylor, in his report, dated 30th June, says—"Last Sunday we had the joy of baptizing our first-fruits from heathenism in the person of an orphan girl from the Miraj state. The ceremony took place in the Camp Church in the presence of a few of the station people, and our native Christians, a good many of the Brahmins and others who are in the habit of coming to our service meetings." Mr. Taylor thinks that a good many of the Brahmins are favourably disposed towards the Mission, and adds that more of them are "searching the Scriptures."

The chief and greatest change in the Mission has been the death, on the 3rd September, of the Rev. Daji Pandurang, after only a few hours' illness. He had laboured diligently from the commencement of the Mission, and was much looked up to and respected by all classes of the community. He had greatly assisted in the work of the Mission, and his loss has been much felt by his co-workers.

The vernacular services have been regularly carried on every Sunday, and the attendance of the heathen, both morning and evening, in addition to the native Christians, has been very good. There are also daily short morning and evening services, and some, who are not Christians, come regularly. Street preaching has been continued two days a week in the principal parts of the town, and meetings held at different times, when the Scriptures are read and explained. The want of a proper building in which the services and meetings, &c., can be held is very much felt, but it is hoped that this will be provided ere long.

The Reverend Thomas Williams' work has principally consisted of visiting villages in the neighbourhood of Kolapore. He has now so far mastered the language that he is able to preach without difficulty and to impart real information. He considers that the Mahars have shown the greatest willingness to listen to them, and thinks that amongst that caste at the Vadsinga village there is evidently a movement towards Christianity going on.

Mr. V. Ramaswamy, catechist, has been in charge of the Mission at Poona since January last, and under the direction of the Rev. S. Stead, chaplain of St. Paul's, the work appears to have progressed most favourably. Thanks are specially due to Mr. Stead for the great interest he has taken in the Mission. The native Christians now number 125. In September last 22 of the congregation were presented for confirmation, and 24 persons have been received into the Church by baptism. The Mission at this place is increasing fast, and the result of the year's work is most encouraging. Urgent representations have been made to the Home Society to send out a European missionary to take charge of this station and extend its operations.

A catechist has been at work at Nuggur under the immediate superintendence of the chaplain, and established a mission in a town near that place. This is carrying on a mission in an inexpensive way, and the Committee hope it will be largely extended.

The Committee much regret to say that a clerical secretary has not yet been sent out by the Parent Society. The Home Secretary reports that every effort is being made to obtain one, and it is hoped that ere long the missions may have the advantage of assistance of one whose time will be wholly at their disposal.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY FUND.

The Committee regret to say that the Home Society have as yet been unable to hear of any clergyman in England to augment the staff on this fund.

The Committee have also been much disappointed by the Government of India refusing every application made to them for further aid in supporting clergymen in connection with this fund, and without this help it seems almost impossible to occupy fresh stations. Since the Reverend W. B. Keer left in March last, the Reverend Thomas Horsfall, the chaplain appointed to visit the jails, and who has charge of the cemetery, has kindly held services on board one of the ships in the harbour on Sunday. These have been fairly attended, but the want of a boat to bring men from the different ships and take them back after service is much felt.

Mr. Horsfall also urges the necessity of having a special hulk set apart for the purpose of Divine Service. Mr. Horsfall has also kindly undertaken the service at Parell on Sunday evening, and the Committee are gald to find that these have been better attended than in past times. The Reverend Thomas Corfield, B.A., reports that services have been held regularly at Egutpoora, Bhowsawul, Munmar, and that during the visit of the Bishop of Bombay, in March last, four boys and three girls were confirmed at the former place. The school-mistress in charge of the school there does her best, but the school must be moved to a more suitable situation, and it is hoped that the G. I. P. Railway will increase their grant to enable a good master to be employed.

At Bhosawul the congregations are very small indeed, considering the large number of Europeans employed at that place; and unfortunately no schoolmaster has yet been appointed to the station by the railway.

The Bishop of Bombay consecrated a cemetery at Munmar in March last. His Lordship stayed again at Egutpoora in October and November, and Mr. Corfield hopes that great good will result from his visit. The Reverend W. H. Harpur has been able to occupy the new parsonage at Mazagon since the 15th October, and special thanks are due to those gentlemen who kindly superintended the erection of the building. The heavy item of rent will now be saved, and it is hoped that the balance of the cost of the building will shortly be subscribed by the residents of Mazagon and the neighbourhood.

Amended plans have been drawn for the extension of St. Peter's Church, but it will not be possible to begin this work till further funds are raised. The subscriptions, donations, and collections received by the Committee during the year are as follows:

To S. P. G. General Fund..................	Rs. 2,459	6	3	
To Additional Clergy Fund	967	1	3	
Towards Kamatepoora Church	391	2	0	
Towards Marathi Mission Fund	958	0	10	
	Rs. 4,775	10	4	

N B.—There will be other sums to add to this before the year's accounts are closed.

The Committee feel that the encouraging part of the year's work is the increased aid the Society is obtaining from native agency, and trust that during the coming year this will be greatly extended, and the Propagation of the Gospel carried on more vigorously in the Missions already open. They commend their work to the prayers, sympathy, and support of all Christians.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP, in moving the adoption of the report, said—The report which has just been read gives you the main features of our work during the past year. It has not much to record in the way of progress and extension. We have been hoping that we should be able to announce the arrival of a clerical Secretary, who should not only have relieved Mr. Punnett from those onerous duties which he discharges with so much zeal and diligence, though at the cost of time which he can hardly spare, but who would be able to devote his whole energies to a work which would furnish him with full occupation. We have been hoping, also, that our Mission at Poona would by this time have been strengthened and developed by the arrival of two European clergymen, who would have as an important element in their work the training of such native converts as seem fitted to act as catechists or as clergy; yet this, too, is still among the things which must be waited for. But though we have not advanced, I believe that I may say that we have maintained our ground, and that in some of our existing Missions there is either actual growth or the deepening of foundations on which the city of God may yet be built in heathen places. In Bombay the church at Kamateepoora is built and is awaiting consecration, and our missionaries have carried on their work, with no great encouragement, yet with patience and perseverance. A great city is a field of peculiar difficulty, and those who labour in it need our warm sympathy. I am far from thinking that Bombay should not be occupied as a missionary station, but I am disposed to look with greater hope to work carried on in less crowded localities, where oversight can be more complete, and the social life of Christianity can find more favourable circumstances for its developement. At Kohlapoor, where we have to deplore the loss of Mr. Daji Pandurang, whose work at that station deserves all commendation, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Williams are continuing their labours with their accustomed earnestness. The reports of both appear to me extremely interesting, and no one can read them without feeling that, whatever the results of their exertions may be, they are not hiding their talent in a napkin, and are doing all that men can to influence an ever widening circle. Their reception, too, by the people, has been of a cheering nature. Their discussions on questions of the Hindoo religion and on the evidences of Christianity, and their quiet expositions of Scripture, as well as their more public preaching have excited very general attention. They have sown with care the seeds of knowledge, and it rests with God alone to give them fruit. So far then, as concerns our regular Missions, this is our condition during the past year. But if in this way there is no advance of such a kind as can be chronicled, our work, as a whole, has in it one great element of hopefulness; if our missions of a regular kind has received during the past year no addition, work of a more simple nature has been going on with increase. Two of our chaplains, Mr. Stead of Poona, who found there a native congregation, which had been collected, I believe, first by the Archdeacon, and Mr. Bagnell, of Ahmednuggur, have taken immediate oversight of Missions which are conducted by native agents, and the missionary congregation under Mr. Stead's care, and assembling in St. Paul's Church, now amounts to 125 persons, of whom a large proportion are regular communicants. I invite your attention to this novel feature in our Missions—first, because, in your name I would offer to Mr. Stead and Mr. Bagnell our warm thanks for the important works which they are thus fostering, and also because I venture to express a hope that their example may be followed by such of their brethren as can spare the time which must be given to the oversight of native congregations, when they thus rise beneath the shadow and protection of the European church. In this way not only might our Missions be extended rapidly, and at a cost which is comparatively trifling, but our English congregations would take part in efforts which are suggested to them in the most natural and legitimate manner, and would thus bring down upon themselves a blessing, which now, I fear, for lack of such efforts, may often be withheld. The chaplains generally, when not already burdened with their work, would, I am sure, rejoice thus to co-operate with the Society, and work of this kind might be extended at once and with rapidity, overcome. The native agents which we need are not now procurable, and it is for this, among other reasons, that we so much need a college at Poona. The fitting persons are not, I believe, wanting, if only the long and careful training which is indispensable could be provided. I have pointed this out to the Home Committee, and I shall be greatly disappointed if this evident want is not very soon supplied. In connection, however, with this attempt to fulfil our duty as a church to those of the heathen who have the first claim on our attention, because resident at our European stations, I regret to be obliged to remind you that we have been attacked, for what we have thus too late begun, from unexpected quarters. We have been told by those who regard themselves as the foremost champions of independence and religous liberty, that we are doing wrong; that we are interfering with work of other Christians; that, instead of undertaking new work, we are entering into the labours of other men who have been before us in the work of Christ. And this charge has been made in so many different forms, and so repeatedly, that much as I dislike controversy, and anxious as I am to avoid everything which may tend ever so little to intensify our miserable divisions, and rather to carry on our own work than to enter upon disputations with others, I yet feel it to be my duty, on your behalf, and on my own, to reply to it, and to state on what principles I myself feel bound to act in administering the affairs of a portion of the Church Catholic among fellow-Christians, who, most unfortunately, as I think, both for themselves and for the cause of Christ, have become disconnected from it, and who consider it right to make little of the claims of unity. After discussing the question at some length, the Bishop proceeded. When a call is made upon us, whether it be in Honolulu, where the king invited and still both invites and supports the church, or in an Indian station, where the presence of a congregation and of a clergyman, willing to promote a mission is a manifest call upon us, or other parallel circumstances which it would take some time to characterize make a demand upon our services, there, as I conceive, it is our duty to go; and I must protest against the narrowness which would attempt to put its inhibition on us, and the more especially when these who would thus hinder our liberty do so in the name of liberality, and when their brethren in England have entered every parish of the church to undermine its influence, and estrange from it the affections of the people, who for ages and generations have looked on it as their spiritual mother and loved it in their hearts. (Hear, hear.) I recollect a speech of Dr. Duff, delivered in Scotland, some two or three years ago, in which, after stating that Protestant Missions in India were carried on by seventeen distinct bodies—seventeen was the number, if I remember right—he drew, if I err not, the conclusion that a work so greatly divided must of necessity be weak. I entirely concur with Dr. Duff in this conclusion, if such it was as I believe. Seventeen distinct associations are exactly sixteen too many, for even if they belonged to several nations, the societies and the churches should be precisely one. And then we wonder that, when so many people are at work, and in so many ways, so little result is seen, and so little fruit is garnered. But what can a house do when it is divided against itself? It cannot stand at all, and how much less stand up against other houses, however weak, which yet are more united. The work of Missions is a work of assault against a strong man armed in a fortress of prejudices, customs, and traditions, its foundations laid in ages which are covered with a cloud of mysteries, its walls towering impiously like the Tower of Babel, yet aiming to bring down the skies; and only one who is stronger can storm this fortress and lay its walls in dust. What then are we doing? We who call ourselves by the name of Protestant? We are attacking this fortress with seventeen distinct armies, led by seventeen distinct commanders, organized on seventeen distinct systems, issuing from seventeen distinct camps, and sometimes fighting with each other rather than with the common foe; while all the while the strong man sleeps securely in his fortress, lulled by the thought that he has sown among his enemies the seeds of division, and saying to himself, divide and conquer. Our divisions are not only our worst scandal, but our deadening weakness. The power which might move in one organic mass, animated by one impulse, directed by one presiding purpose and will, is frittered away in a random series of feeble efforts, which make no strong impression and lead to no appreciable results.

His Lordship then moved "That the report read should be received, printed, and circulated."

Mr. Church, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The following is a list of those gentlemen who were on the Committee for 1871:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Major-General Tremenheere, R.E., (now left); C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S. (who has resigned); Capt. Marryat, R.E. (left); C. H. Reynolds, Esq., (resigned); Rev. T. C. Wilson (left); Rev. G. C. Reynell (left); Rev. W. Maule, Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, E. Hewett, Esq., Hony. Treasurer; T. F. Punnett, Esq., Hony. Acting Secretary; and A. C. Moore, Esq. (resigned).

The following gentlemen have also joined those of the above committee who have not resigned:—T. C. Hope, Esq.; W. H. Hussey, Esq.; F. L. Latham, Esq.; W. Loudon, Esq.; F. Rowland, Esq.; and Rev. F. L. Sharpin. The following seven gentlemen had been voted laymen on the Committee for 1872:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs; T. C. Hope, Esq.; E. Hewett, Esq.; W. H. Hussey, Esq.; F. L. Latham, Esq.; and F. Rowland, Esq. The Rev. F. L. Sharpin and the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone are the two clergymen of the committee—the Rev. W. Maule acting as Vice President.

The Rev. F. L. Sharpin proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop for the interest he had taken in the Missions, especially those connected with this diocese.

Mr. T. Trevor seconded the resolution.

The Rev. W. Brown Keer sympathised with his Lordship in the remarks he had made concerning the work to be taken up by chaplains in the vernacular.

The vote was unanimously given, and

The Right Rev. the Bishop having pronounced the blessing, the meeting separated.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR AND THE BARODA JEWELLERS.

FURTHER CONTEMPT OF COURT.

AT the High Court on Thursday last, a Full Court, consisting of Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, were occupied all day in hearing argument on a rule *nisi* granted against the defendants in the suit of Hurrivulubdas Culliandas *v.* Ootumchund Manokchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, Toolseydas Kissondas, and two others. The rule *nisi* required the three defendants abovenamed, who are confined in jail since the 10th February 1871, for a previous contempt of court, to show cause why they should not be attached for their further contempts of the order for the receiver committed since the date of the present order for attachment, in that they had pledged with one Gopalrao Myral certain jewels and other property for Rs. 4,50,000.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—I move to make absolute the rule *nisi* granted on the 27th October last.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley—I appear, with my learned friends, Mr. Latham and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, for the defendants Ootumchund Manokchund and Toolseydas Kissondas.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey—I appear for the defendant Ghellabhoy Hemchund.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford—I appear for the defendants not in jail, Bhoychund Vurdman and Ameechund Manokchund; but I do not propose to take any part in the discussion.

It may be useful to take a retrospective glance at the main features of the case in order to understand the present application. This application arose out of the proceedings in two suits, Nos. 410 and 411 of 1868, filed in this court by Hurrivulubdas Culliandas against Ootumchund Manokchund and four others. Both related to partnerships formed with the same intention and for the same purpose, namely, that of purchasing diamonds, jewels, pearls, &c., and selling them to the late Gaekwar of Baroda, who was at the time expected to purchase them on an extensive scale, probably for the celebrated "Chudder" intended to cover the Prophet's tomb, and which was to be of the value of several lakhs of rupees. These suits were brought by the plaintiff, the senior partner, to get an account from the defendants of the partnership dealings and transactions. Plaintiff alleged that a considerable quantity of diamonds and jewels had been sold by defendants to the Gaekwar on account of the partnerships, for which they had not accounted, and that a considerable quantity remained in their hands unsold. He prayed that a receiver might be appointed in both suits to get in the outstandings of the partnerships, and to receive and sell the unsold diamonds, jewels, &c. The defendants, in their written statements, denied that the plaintiff was their partner in the above transactions, and stated that Culliandas Kirparam, his father, was their real partner. They also denied that they had in their possession any diamonds or jewels belonging to the partnership, with the exception of a few jewels of trifling value. By an order of the 5th September 1868, the Chief Justice (then Mr. Justice Westropp) appointed Mr. Joseph Jefferson receiver in both suits. On the 1st February 1869, Mr. Justice Westropp made absolute an order for the attachment of the defendant Ootumchund for not making over to the receiver "all the property forming part of the subject-matter of the above suits and in the plaints in those suits mentioned, or either of them, which was in the hands, custody, possession, or power of the defendant Ootumchund, or of his servants or agents." Both causes came on for hearing before Chief Justice Couch in October 1869, and decrees were made in both, declaring plaintiff to have been a partner in both the partnerships; ordering accounts of the partnerships to be taken; and directing that the order for a receiver in both suits should be continued. On the 17th December 1869 a rule *nisi* for an attachment against four of the defendants was granted for contempt, in not obeying the order of the 5th September 1868; and in December 1870, on the application of the plaintiff, Chief Justice Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill made an order that an attachment should forthwith issue against the defendants Ootumchund, Ghellabhoy, and Toolseydas, who were ordered to pay the costs of the the order, it did not direct its execution beyond British territory. In January 1871, on the application of Mr Anstey, leave was granted to send a special bailiff to the railway station at Baroda, which is in British territory, to take into custody the persons of the three defendants abovementioned, whom, it was stated, His Highness Mulharao, the present Gaekwar, was willing to hand over to British jurisdiction. These defendants were in February 1871 brought to Bombay, and, by order to the Court, were lodged in the Common Jail on the criminal side. Applications had since then been made for their release, but in each case unsuccessfully. In July last, Mr. Anstey moved before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent for a writ of sequestration against the defendants in contempt; and on the 27th July 1871, the Court ordered a writ of sequestration to issue, directed to Messrs. J. Jefferson, W. Adams, Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, and Kessowjee Jadowjee, to sequester the personal estate of the defendants Ootumchund Manokchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, and the rents, issues, and profits of their immoveable estate until they should obey the order of the 5th September 1868 by making over to the receiver (Mr. J. Jefferson, one of the sequestrators,) all property forming part of the subject-matter of these suits, which was in their hands or of their agents or servants, and until the Court should make another order to the contrary. Pursuant to the above order, writs of sequestration had been issued against the three defendants in jail; and under this order, it was sought to sequester the jewellery, pearls, and other property in the hands of Gopalrao Myral, the Dewan or Prime Minister of the Gaekwar.

Mr. Mayhew said this rule *nisi* was granted by his Lordship the Chief Justice on the 27th October last, calling upon the defendants, whom the learned counsel represented, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them, because of certain further contempts appearing to have been by them committed subsequent to the date of the order of attachment of the 22nd December 1870, under which they are now detained in custody as prisoners in contempt of the order made in these suits and dated the 5th September 1868 for the appointment of a receiver, and by which last-mentioned order they were directed forthwith to make over to the receiver all the diamonds and unsold articles in the said order described. For that they have, since the dates of both the orders, delivered to and caused to be detained by Gopalrao Myral certain jewels and other property forming part of the partnership property; and for that they have ever since authorised him, in breach not only of the said orders, but also of the writ of sequestration issued on the 23rd August 1871, to detain the said property as well from the sequestrators as from the receiver. And for that they have pledged with Gopalrao Myral or sold to him some of the said property and received and converted to their own use moneys to the amount of Rs. 4,50,000. And for that ever since such receipts, they have, in breach of the receivership order and the writ of sequestration, concealed and withdrawn the moneys as well from the sequestrators as from the receiver. These grounds, said the learned counsel, might be stated briefly as follows:——1. Delivery of the partnership property to Gopalrao Myral. 2. Allowing him to detain the property as against the order for the receiver and also the writ of sequestration. 3. Pledging some of the property with Gopalrao Myral as against the order for the receiver. 4. Withdrawing the moneys raised on the property from the receiver and the sequestrators. It did not appear that the goods deposited for Rs. 4,50,000 were partnership property, or property which of right ought to have come into the hands of the receiver; and in going through the affidavits, the learned counsel said he would point to particular passages which might lead the court to conclude that the defendants had not committed any further breaches of the order for the receiver. He did not propose to go into the previous history of the case, with which their Lordships were acquainted. It was a very serious matter; and while he admitted that the antecedents of his clients did not redound to their credit, he would request their Lordships to confine themselves within the four corners of the affidavits, and not be eager to travel out of them into other matters unconnected with the present application.

Mr. Anstey—My learned friend must not deceive himself. We have given notice that all affidavits would be used.

Mr. Mayhew—Not that they would be used on the present rule?

Mr. Anstey said a subsequent notice had been sent to that effect.

Mr. Mayhew—That is inconsistent with the language of the rule.

Chief Justice—Mr. Anstey, at the last hearing, expressly said that he meant to use any of the affidavits already filed.

Mr. Mayhew—I find that we have had notice, but by letter.

Chief Justice—Did you reply to that letter?

Mr. Mayhew—No, my Lord.

Chief Justice—That might have been taken as consent.

Mr. Mayhew said as their Lordships were fully acquainted with the former proceedings, he would spare himself the trouble of reading them through. He would now read the affidavits, the first of which was that made by Mr. Craigie, plaintiff's solicitor. Mr. Cragie says—"That by an order made by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent on the 30th September last, it was ordered that Rao Sahib Gopalrao Myral should shew cause to this court, if any he had, on Friday, the 6th October 1871, why he should not give up and deliver over to the sequestrators named in the writ of sequestration issued in the above suits, in pursuance of an order of the court made on the 27th July last, the jewellery, pearls and other property in his custody or power belonging to the defendant Ootumchund Manokchund, and referred to in the affidavits mentioned in the order of the 30th September last; and it was thereby further ordered that the last mentioned order should be served upon Vishnoo Punt, the moonim of Rao Sahib Gopalrao Myral at Bombay, and that a copy of the order should be sent by registered packet addressed to Gopalrao Myral at Baroda. He rejected the service so effected, and returned by post some days afterwards the said registered packet to my firm; but nevertheless his Bombay moonim, Vishnoo Punt Trimbuk, instructed counsel to appear for and intervene on his behalf on the 6th October, when, upon the application of counsel, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee on behalf of the said moonim, further time until the 13th October was granted to Gopalrao Myral to shew cause against the order of the 30th September last; and on the 13th and 14th October, the argument of counsel upon the said order was heard. That no affidavit by Gopalrao Myral himself has been filed, but two affidavits by Vishnoo Punt Trimbuk have been solemnly affirmed on the 4th and 12th October, respectively, and have been filed in this court. That on the 20th October 1871, Sir Charles Sargent delivered his decision, and he thereby discharged the said order *nisi*, but without costs and with liberty to renew the motion upon further evidence if the same were procurable. That the plaintiff has been advised that the two affidavits solemnly affirmed by Vishnoo Punt Trimbuk on the 4th and 12th October, respectively, if true, disclose a new and further contempt of court on the part of Ootumchund Manokchund, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas; and I crave leave to refer to the said affidavits and also to those filed in the matter of the same rule on the plaintiff's part, and likewise to all other affidavits filed in support of and against the order of the 30th September last." That was the whole of Mr. Craigie's affidavit. The next one was the affidavit of the 4th October 1871, made by Vishnoo Punt, who stated that, on the day certain affidavits were read over and explained to him, he had no power from Gopalrao Myral to receive writs or process relating to Bombay property on his behalf. The jewels, pearls, and other property deposited with Gopalrao Myral at Baroda had no connection with the Bombay firm, and that they never were deposited with the Bombay firm. So that, Mr. Mayhew proceeded to say, the plaintiff's case was not at all advantaged by this affidavit of Vishnoo Punt. The learned counsel wished to guard himself against a possible suggestion that he did not read all the affidavits or that he kept back anything. Now, Vishnoo Punt said he had paid on behalf of the Bombay firm, between March and July 1871, on account of defendants, Rs. 4,49,423 according to an order or letter of credit given to them by Gopalrao Myral at Baroda. The dates of those payments were material. The date of the sequestration order was the 27th July, and the date of sealing and issuing it was the 23rd August 1871; and one of the grounds of contempt alleged in the rule was that these payments had been made since the issuing of the writ of sequestration. That was the first affidavit of Vishnoo Punt made on the 4th October. His second affidavit was made on the 12th October 1871, from which the learned counsel then read. Vishnoo Punt's second affidavit, upon which the arguments of counsel were chiefly rested, was as follows:—

"That Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral is a Hindoo resident of, and domiciled at, Baroda; is a rich banker and money lender to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and also to several merchants and bankers at Baroda, Bombay, and other places in the Bombay Presidency. 2. That Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral has been recently appointed, with the approval and sanction of the Bombay Government, Dewan (or prime minister) to His Highness the present Gaekwar of Baroda. 3. That I went to Baroda from Bombay on Saturday, the 7th inst., and returned to Bombay on the 9th inst. 4. That during my visit to Baroda I have made enquiries of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral personally as to the alleged deposit with him of jewellery, pearls, and other property by the defendant Ootumchund Manokchund, and also as to the respective statements contained in the affidavit of the plaintiff Hurrivulubdas Culliandas and in the affidavit of Mr. Jefferson; and from information I received from Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, and which information I believe to be true, I say as follows. 5. That shortly after the death of His Highness Khunderao Maharaj, the late Gaekwar of Baroda, the present Gaekwar, His Highness Mulharao, put the defendants Ootumchund Manokchund, Ghellabhai Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, under surveillance, and that the said defendants remained under such surveillance until they were delivered up at the Baroda railway station to the special bailiff appointed by this honourable Court in the month of February last. 6. That His Highness the present Gaekwar Mulharao also attached, seized, and otherwise took possession of the property of the defendants Ootumchund Manokchund and Ghellabhai Hemchund, situate in Baroda, for various causes of a mixed character; and that such property consisted, among other things, of jewellery, pearls, and other precious articles, mentioned or referred to in the said affidavits of the plaintiff Hurrivullabdas Culliandas and Mr. Joseph Jefferson. 7. bhai Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, shortly before their delivery up at the Baroda railway station, prayed to His Highness Gaekwar Mulharao for indulgence and assistance, whereupon His Highness delivered and deposited the aforesaid jewellery and precious articles to and with Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, who was then only acting as a banker and money-lender to His Highness, and desired him to lend and advance to, and otherwise to assist, the defendants to the extent of not more than Rs. 4,50,000 on the security of the said jewels; and His Highness the Gaekwar also then instructed Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral not to part with the said jewels and precious articles, or any part thereof, to any of the defendants, or to their order, without his express order or permission, which Rao Saheb Gopalrao agreed to do. 8. That in pursuance of the arrangement, and in accordance with the express order of His Highness Mulharao, Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral gave to the defendants an order or letter of credit for Rs. 4,50,000 upon his Bombay firm, managed by this deponent. 9. That in pursuance of the order or letter of credit, I, as moonim of the Bombay firm of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, paid on the 8th day of March 1871 the sum of Rs. 5,000 on account of the three defendants to one Jugjivundas Vundravundas, the moonim of the defendant Ootumchund, and obtained from him a receipt in Guzerati. 10. That on the 23rd March 1871, I paid a further sum of Rs. 25,000 in part payment of the aforesaid order or letter of credit to one Jumnadas on account of the three defendants, and obtained from him a receipt. 11. That on the 19th April 1871, I delivered, on account of the three defendants, to Jugjivundas Vundravundas, the moonim of the defendant Ootumchund Manokchund, 16 Government promissory notes for Rs. 85,000, and costing Rs. 99,423-13-1 which I had purchased by order, and on account, of the three defendants, in part payment of the aforesaid order or letter of credit, and I obtained a receipt for the same in Gujeratee. And I further say, that the said 16 Government promissory notes, which were endorsed by me in blank, have not been returned to me or to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, or to any one on his behalf, by the three defendants, or by any one of them. And I further say, that on the 25th July 1871, I paid to Jugjivundas Vundravundas the sum of Rs. 3,20,000, on account of the three defendants, and on account of the aforesaid order or letter of credit, in pursuance of an order drawn by the three defendants, dated 20th June 1871. 12. That the aggregate amount of the abovementioned payments is Rs. 4,49,423-13-1, which said sum, together with interest at 6 per cent per annum, and premium at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent, is now due and owing from the three defendants to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral at Baroda upon the security of the said jewellery and other precious articles so deposited with him by His Highness the Gaekwar; and Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral claims to retain the same until his said claim is paid and satisfied, and also until the order is given by His Highness the Gaekwar for the delivery thereof. 13. That besides the sum of Rs. 4,49,423-13-1, other sums, amounting altogether to about Rs. 47,000, are due and owing to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral at Baroda in the respective accounts of Ootumchund Manokchund and Ghellabhai Hemchund, in the Baroda books of Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral; and for the same and interest thereon Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral also claims a lien upon the said jewellery and other precious articles so deposited with him as aforesaid. 14. That I am informed by Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that, save as hereinbefore stated, the three defendants have not deposited or given any jewels, pearls, or other property or articles with or to Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral as a soucar, banker, money-lender, or otherwise, and that such jewels, pearls and other property have not, and did, not come into his possesion, except under the circumstances and in manner and through the intervention of His Highness the Gaekwar. 15. That I am informed by Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that on Monday, the 11th of September last, he called upon Colonel Barr, British Resident at Baroda, at the Residency, on business connected with the Gaekwar's affairs, and that the plaintiff, Hurrivullubdas Culliandas, and Mr. Jefferson had also attended there and wanted to have an interview with him with reference to the terms of the proposed compromise of these suits with the plaintiff by the defendants at Baroda, at the time when they were delivered up at the Baroda station in February last, but Gopalrao Myral refused to have any such interview or conversation with them, or any of them, whereupon both Mr. Jefferson and the plaintiff, in the presence of Colonel Barr, promised that the interview and conversation would be strictly private and confidential, and would not be used in any judicial or other public proceedings; and upon the faith of the said promise, Gopalrao Myral had an interview with Mr. Jefferson and the plaintiff regarding the proposed compromise, but that he, Gopalrao Myral, on the occasion of the said interview, never informed the plaintiff or Mr. Jefferson to the effect that the jewellery and pearls had been deposited with him as a soucar, and that the statements as to what was stated by Gopalrao Myral at the said interview are not correct. 16. That I am informed by Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that he addressed and sent to Colonel Barr a letter regarding what really took place at the interview with the plaintiff and Mr. Jefferson on the 11th of September last at the Residency in his presence, and that he has received a reply from Colonel Barr. And I further say, that I had no time to get the copy of the letter addressed by Gopalrao Myral to Colonel Barr translated. 17. I further say that I am informed by Gopalrao Myral, and believe to be true, that the term or expression soucar, alleged to have been used by Gopalrao Myral with respect to the deposit with him of the jewellery and other precious articles, was either not used by him at all at such interview, or if used, was so used by him with reference to matters and things quite different and distinct from such deposit, and that the interpretation sought to be placed upon the alleged use of such term or expression is certainly false and incorrect and contrary to the facts as well as the intention and meaning of Gopalrao Myral. 18. That I lastly submit that the sequestrators appointed in these suits have no authority or power to execute the writ of sequestration out of Bombay; and I also submit that Rao Saheb Gopalrao Myral, who is residing at Baroda, is not subject to the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court in matters connected with the alleged deposit with him at Baroda of jewels, pearls, and other property by the defendants, or any of them, inasmuch as the same does not relate to any business or trade carried on by the Bombay branch firm of Gopalrao Myral through me as his moonim."

Chief Justice—Does he (Vishnoo Punt) speak from his own knowledge or hearsay?

Sir Charles Sargent—He knows nothing of his own knowledge. He speaks as to what he was told.

Mr. Mayhew said the statement was important, as Vishnoo Punt says this property was delivered by His Highness to Gopalrao, who instructed him not to part with it without his express permission, which Gopalrao agreed to do. Then he alleges that Gopalrao gave to defendants a letter of credit on his Bombay firm to the extent of Rs. 4,50,000; and he verifies the different payments with their dates.

Chief Justice—Is this statement of what Gopalrao says simultaneous with the delivering up of the property?

Mr. Mayhew said it was stated to be shortly before defendants were delivered up at the Baroda Railway station to the special bailiff. From the different dates of payments he gave, the Court would see that these payments were made prior to the order for sequestration. He then states what the plaintiff must accept as true, that save as before stated, the defendants have not deposited any jewels or other property with Gopalrao as a "soucar," banker, or money-lender; and that such jewels did not come into his possession except through the intervention of the Gaekwar. This was a positive statement that the jewels came into his hands through the medium of the Gaekwar only. He further stated that, at the conversation in the presence of Mr. Jefferson and Colonel Barr, the word "soucar" was not used in connection with these jewels, and that the interpretation sought to be placed upon it was false and incorrect. In order to strengthen this part of his statement, Gopalrao addressed a letter to Colonel Barr on the 7th October last as follows:—"I being a Dewan of the Gaekwar Sircar, having been invited by your Honor on the 11th September 1871 to pay a visit to your Honor for the Sircar's business, I and Rao Saheb Bapoobhoy came to visit your Honor, when, in the course of the conversation relating to the Sircar's business, Jefferson Saheb also came to see your Honor. At that time, on the matter in dispute relating to the jeweller Ootumchund and others having been brought out, I declared as follows—'As this matter appertains to the Bombay presidency, I do not give any answer.' Thereupon Jefferson Saheb said as follows—'I ask you about this matter in a private manner, and in this matter whatever conversation may take place between us all, is not to be used in the public or in Court as evidence or proof.' Having given such assurance, he asked as follows—'On the day when the jewellers were taken away from Baroda, what were the means employed to bring about an amicable settlement between the plaintiff and the defendants?' That question was put to me, to which I gave an answer. And although no conversation at all took place about the jewels, &c., Hurrivulub and Jefferson Saheb made affidavits in the High Court, Bombay, whereupon summonses were issued against my banking house in Bombay. Such information having been received by me, I have to write as follows. On the 11th of September, when I and Bapoobhoy came to visit your Honor, no conversation except what is written above did take place in your Honor's presence. Notwithstanding this both persons have made affidavits containing mistakes. With regard to that, having written letters wherever it may be fit to write, such arrangements should graciously be made in respect of my banking house there (*i. e.* at Bombay) that it may not in any way be obstructed." Two days afterwards Colonel Barr replied to the reference as follows:—"My dear Gopalrao Myral,—In reply to your letter of 7th October, instant, I have to inform you that what you state with regard to the nature of the interview which took place on the 11th September before me—Mr. Jefferson and Hurrivulbdas being present—is strictly correct. It was a private interview, and both Mr. Jefferson and Hurrivulubdas declared most emphatically that what might then pass or be said would not be quoted publicly in any way. The interview was held with the view of effecting, if possible, an amicable settlement of the claims of Hurrivulubdas against Ootumchund through your good offices. The jewels deposited with you by Ootumchund were not so deposited with you as a soucar, nor at the interview did I ever hear you say they had been." Now, Colonel Barr's letter certainly corroborated Vishnoo Punt's statement as to what took place at the interview and as to the false interpretation sought to be placed upon the use of the word "soucar."

[illegible]—Who was it that first put forward these letters?

Mr. Mayhew—Vishnoo Punt.

Chief Justice—He says he received this property from the Gaekwar simply as a trustee. Was not this as a "soucar"?

Mr. Mayhew—He received it only as an agent of the Gaekwar, with instructions not to part with it without his permission. That was of course a purely sovereign act, and they knew what sort of tyranny Oriental despots exercised. It was done at the instigation of the plaintiff and his agents. Defendants entreated the Gaekwar at the last moment to shew them some indulgence, and he made the arrangement referred to in the affidavit.

Sir Charles Sargent—Then he proposed to make advances as a "soucar" and they consented, which amounted to contempt. They consented to his making advances—of course as a "soucar."

Chief Justice—I suppose it is not a theory set up, that the Baroda Court acted as treasurers to these men?

Sir Charles Sargent—The Gaekwar exercised a sovereign right in seizing the property and ordering the advances to be made; but did not the defendants, in receiving them after the order for a receiver was made, commit a contempt of court?

Chief Justice—You don't contend that those four and a half lacs was a loan from the Gaekwar to your clients?

Mr. Mayhew said His Highness's intentions were not declared, although he had been very severe in impounding the jewels of Ootumchund, and everything and every ornament belonging to his wife and daughter.

Some discussion ensued here as to whether it was Ootumchund's private property or portions of the partnership property that was seized. A question arose as to the value of the property, when

Mr. Anstey said—Your Lordship asked me last autumn what was the claim. Serjeant Atkinson, on behalf of the defendants, offered to bring in three lacs. I said the claim was a few thousands more than eight lacs. Then Serjeant Atkinson got up and said—"Then it amounts to a question of perpetual imprisonment!"

Mr. Mayhew—We must confine ourselves to the affidavits before the Court.

The Chief Justice said his (Mr. Mayhew's) clients having withheld the books, it was impossible for plaintiff to say how much was due to him.

Mr. Mayhew said he was not arguing now against the former order for imprisonment. The first part of the affidavit of Ootumchund Manokchund met the point raised by his Lordship, Sir Charles Sargent, namely, that the property seized was his own, and was no part of the partnership assets. Ootumchund says—"Shortly after the death of His Highness the late Khunderao Maharaj, Gaekwar of Baroda, and in the early part of the month of December last, I was by order, I believe, of His Highness the present Gaekwar, arrested and kept under strict surveillance at my own house at Baroda, which was strictly guarded, and I was not allowed to see or talk with any body except by the permission, and in the presence of, His Highness' officers, who were so staying in my house to watch my movements, and at the same time all goods, jewels, ornaments, books, furniture and moveable and immoveable property of every description whatsoever belonging to me, and all the ornaments belonging to and paraphernalia of my wife, and all the ornaments of my only daughter, and all other jewels, ornaments, goods and property then in my house, were seized by the orders, I believe, of His Highness the present Gaekwar of Baroda; all which facts have been, as I verily believe, fully known to the plaintiff since the latter end of December last, at which time, I am informed and believe, he came from Baroda to Bombay; and I say that the facts hereinbefore stated were matters of notoriety at Baroda. No cause has ever been stated to me, nor have I ever yet certainly learned why or for what reason I was so placed under surveillance, but there is, as I verily believe, good reason to suppose it was at the instigation of the plaintiff, or procured by certain persons acting in his interest, because on two or three occasions during such surveillance, I was taken before the Durbar of His Highness, and there and then, in the presence of the plaintiff, interrogated as to my dealings with him, and especially whether or not I was indebted to him in respect thereof."

Sir Charles Sargent—That still raises a question whether the jewels seized were his own or belonging to the partnership.

Mr. Mayhew—Further on, he says it is his own property—"Of the property so seized by His Highness the present Gaekwar and which, or the greater part of which has, as I am informed and believe, been so placed in charge of the said Gopalrao Myral, my own private property, I believe, is alone of sufficient value to cover and secure all the advances so made by Vishnoo Trimbuk Vaidya as moonim of Gopalrao Myral's Bombay firm."

Chief Justice—That is against you.

Sir Charles Sargent—It is this—"My own property is alone of sufficient value," &c.; and that the rest is the partnership property.

Mr. Mayhew—The rest must be his wife's and daughter's. This was not a voluntary delivery of the property. It was seized by the Gaekwar. The question is whether, at the time the property was taken away, defendants committed contempt of court? Ootumchund says further—"I am informed and believe that the defendants Ghellabhoy Hemchund and Toolseydas Kissondas were also kept under surveillance during the period aforesaid, and that their goods, jewels, ornaments, &c., were also seized by order of His Highness the present Gaekwar. I am informed and believe that subsequent to my being brought down to Bombay, His Highness, the present Gaekwar, placed my property, or the greater portion thereof, as well as the property of the defendant Ghellabhoy Hemchund, or the greater portion thereof, in charge of the said Gopalrao Myral as security for the monies to be advanced by him, with, as I am informed and believe, positive instructions from His Highness that the said Gopalrao Myral should not part with, or in any way do away with, the said property or any portion thereof, save by or with the order or consent of His Highness the Gaekwar."

The Chief Justice said the defendants were found to have made over their property to a private banker with liberty to him to make advances thereupon. They took advances upon the property indiscriminately—they took loans against what was their private as well as partnership property. They had no right or authority to pledge the partnership property even for the purpose of settling the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Mayhew—It was a loan forced upon the defendants—not a voluntary loan.

Chief Justice—It was made in compliance with the earnest prayer of your clients.

Mr. Mayhew—That was to make a use of our own property. It seems to be straining the case against the defendants, that they, having enough of their own private property to deal with, should be presumed to have dealt with the partnership property.

Chief Justice—It is impossible to treat it as a forced loan. It was a concession to the urgent entreaties of your clients.

Mr. Mayhew—Our intention was to deal with our own property. Ootumchund himself says that his private property, exclusive of his wife's and daughter's, was alone sufficient to meet the advances made by Gopalrao.

Chief Justice—So long as you keep back the partnership books, so long as we find you taking loans on partnership property, what are we to infer but that you are dealing with the partnership property?

Mr. Mayhew said contempt of court was a serious matter, and no presumptions ought to be raised against the defendants. Here the loan was forced upon them, and if it was contempt, it was only a constructive one. This motion was of a piece with vindictive litigation.

Chief Justice—I don't understand how you can talk of vindictive litigation. When you don't bring in a single book; when you treat the Court's receiver most scandalously; when you do every thing to thwart the court's orders; when we look at the previous history of the conduct of your clients in this case, it is too much to talk of vindictive litigation. You have not brought a single book, a single jewel. You have not made the slightest attempt to purge the contempt.

Mr. Mayhew—We offered a settlement, but the plaintiff would not agree to our terms.

The Chief Justice said plantiff was not bound to accept a compromise. He had every right to compel defendants to obey the orders of the court. Perhaps it ought now to be a question with him whether he should not accept a compromise—for if defendants are much longer kept in jail, it becomes a question where their property will be. The very worst point in their case was that they had withheld the partnership books of the sale of jewels to the Gaekwar.

Mr. Mayhew said he had nothing to do with the past history of the case. He was concerned with the present motion only. Recapitulating the chief points of his argument, the learned counsel concluded by asking the court to discharge the rule.

Mr. Latham followed on the same side. Mr. Starling also addressed the court on behalf of Ghellabhoy Hemchund, endeavouring to distinguish his case from that of the other defendants. He had been let in by Ootumchund.

Mr. Anstey, in arguing in support of the rule, referred to the case of Lord Wenman *v.* Osbaldeston and others, the doctrine laid down in which was, he said, a hundred and fifty years old, and which he applied to this case. Here the defendants had not only put in no examination, but had not paid the costs to this day. In the matter of Gopalrao Myral, the proceedings came to an end by the refusal of Sir Charles Sargent to make absolute the rule which required Gopalrao to shew cause why he should not give up to the sequestrators the jewels and other property deposited with him. Plaintiff being so advised applied to the court—not against the decision of Sir Charles Sargent—but to call upon those three convicts to shew cause why they should not be further attached. The learned counsel remarked that the rule for contempt was obtained upon the hypothesis only that the statements made regarding Gopalrao's lien upon the property were true. Time was given to the defendants, who were burning with a desire to put in affidavits in reply. The plaintiff's solitary counsel had to leave Bombay, and the 21st December was fixed for defendants' reply. Then what do we find? A single affidavit by Ootumchund Manokchund, not in the least contradicting the statements of Vishnoo Punt, which remained uncontradicted. Ootumchund did not venture to contradict; but Ghellabhoy—more Barodian than the Barodians themselves—says, "I don't know, but I think there were none of the partnership jewels among those pledged with Gopalrao Myral." The learned counsel then referred to para 6 of Ootumchund's affidavit, which was not read by Mr. Mayhew, and which omission he could not help thinking was suspicious. It was as follows—"On the several says specified in the said affidavit of Vishnoo Trimbuk Vaidya, payments were made by the said Vishnoo Punt Trimbuk Vaidya, as moonim of Gopalrao Myral's Bombay firm, on behalf of myself, Ghellabhoy Hemchund, and Toolseydas Kissondas, of the aggregate sum of Rs. 4,49,423-13-1, which several payments were all made before the date of the order of sequestration made herein by this hon'ble court." Jugjeevundas Vundravundas was the person who was brought forward at the time when the jewels were said to be at Surat; and he was the person, the moonim of Ootumchund Manockchund, to whom the bulk of the advances was made by Vishnoo Punt. Here was, therefore, "the plurality in unity, which distinguished this diabolical trinity from beginning to end." The learned counsel next referred to the answers of the Marshal of the County Jail to questions put to him, with the view to shew that the transactions which took place in the jail, must have taken place in a clandestine manner; and no initials of the Marshal appeared on the receipts. Mr. Anstey then gave the dates of the different applications for the writ of sequestration to shew that defendants knew all about it at the time the contempt was committed. He argued that, as in certain other cases, the writ of sequestration was retrospective in this case. When certain articles were claimed in the plaint or bill, then the sequestration of those articles was retrospective. The learned counsel referred to Swanston on Sequestration, vol. 3, p. 299, Bird *v.* Littlehale quoted in note to Franklin *v.* Colhoun before Lord Hardwicke; and Colsten *v.* Gardiner, same volume, p. 279. Now to the real *gravamen* of the offence. The plaintiff and the receiver (Mr. J. Jefferson) were in Baroda at the same time. A confidential conversation took place between them and Gopalrao in the presence of the Resident; and in the conversation the word "soucar" was used, which it was subsequently attempted to deny. The Resident had at first telegraphed to the receiver—"Ootumchund has asked that four and half lacs be placed in deposit with the High Court. Is this to be done?" To which Mr. Jefferson replied—"Certainly; but I am the proper officer of the court to receive the money, and it must be paid to me." Subsequently Colonel Barr telegraphed—"Money will be paid to you if you send Ootumchund's authority." The money was specially dedicated for the instant liquidation of the plaintiff's claim, but owing to the indecision of the gallant but inexperienced Colonel, it never came. And wherefore was not the money yet brought into court? The four and a half lacs had not been accounted for; and when his Lordship the Chief Justice asked if they were ready to get in the money, there was a profound and ominous silence. The learned gentleman then referred to judge's notes in suit No. 410 of 1868 to shew that defendant Ghellabhoy had possession of some of the partnership jewels. He then reviewed separately the case against each of the defendants. There was no difference between their conduct in 1868 and 1871. They prophesied in 1868 what they had brought to pass—Mr. Anstey corrected himself—not brought to pass, because it depended upon their Lordship's judgment; and it remained to be seen whether "the drums of victory" of the Baroda people would re-echo throughout the world! (A laugh.) There were five of these lovely companions, but two had withered and gone. They went to the Gaekwar, one of them taking the letter which, in the bonds of his iniquity, he had received from Toolseydas Kissondas. Bhoychund afterwards explained the whole of the circumstances. Toolseydas writes to Bhoychund of the proposed plan of action in these terms:—"Further, the receiver has arrived at Baroda. But should you take courage, and should you simply throw out a hint to Bhai Ootumchund, he will never shrink back. . . . As to the receiver, do not show him one stone. In the same way as the receiver has come to receive, should you send him back without his receiving anything. Then the drums of victory of the Baroda people will re sound throughout the world. I also will be able to raise up my head in Bombay. (A laugh.) Having infused courage into all, do you be good enough to cause the receiver to be sent back in the same way as he has arrived. . . . Never let the receiver see one jewel even. (Laughter.) When the receiver will not see one single jewel out of the goods, then the opposite party will come and fall at your feet, and the celebrity of the Baroda people will be established; and I too will be able to hold up my head and go about in Bombay. (A laugh.) Should you give up one jewel, the reputation of you all will be lost. I will not be able to hold up my head and go about. (Laughter.) Should he (the receiver) return to Bombay in the same way as he has come to Baroda, then we will be renowned. Do you be good enough to note as much the little which has been written." These were the men who denied having committed a wilful contempt of court. Mr. Anstey then referred to a telegram about the receiver, in which it was stated—"He came, but he was foiled." It was thus perfectly clear that the parties had notice of the writ of sequestration as early as February 1871. Mr. Anstey then referred to what he called the "infamy and crime" of the defendants.

Mr. Mayhew—That "infamy and crime" has yet to be proved.

Mr. Anstey—That is pretty well proved by the man's own affidavit.

Mr. Mayhew—Not on the present motion?

Chief Justice—Go on, Mr. Anstey, with the passage—the passage in the affidavit, not a passage at arms. (A laugh.)

After some further discussion,

Chief Justice—It appears to me that up to the time when the goods were deposited with Gopalrao Myral, the contempts committed by the defendants are being now expiated by them in jail; but when they requested that money might be advanced on the goods, they did commit a further contempt. It may be that the contempt might have been palliated by the object for which the money was required, but we do not find the money obtained has been used in any way for the purpose of settling this suit.

Mr. Anstey argued that the defendants' raising money on the jewels was in contempt; and that any thing done after the passing of the decree was a contempt. The learned counsel, after speaking

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further length, asked their Lordships to make the rule absolute with costs.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, in delivering the judgment of the court, said that the rule *nisi* had been granted on four points. The orders referred to were the order of attachment, and the order for the appointment of a receiver, and further the writ of sequestration. As regarded the sequestration, their Lordships did not think the alleged contempts had been committed since the issuing of the writ. The grounds were these—1. That defendants had since the dates of the two orders (the order of attachment and the order for the appointment of a receiver) delivered to Gopalrao Myral some of the jewels and property of the partnership; 2, That they authorised him, in breach of the orders, to detain the said property from the receiver; 3, That they had pledged with him some of the property and converted to their own use moneys to the amount of Rs. 4,50,000; and 4, That ever since such receipt they had concealed and withdrawn the moneys from the receiver. So far as regarded the writ of sequestration, as his Lordship had said, the court did not propose to make the order absolute. As to the new writ of attachment now sought, it was argued for the defendants against whom it was sought, that it had not been shown that the property made over to Gopalrao Myral, as disclosed upon the affidavit of Vishnoo Punt, was composed of any portion of the partnership property. The court held that it did comprise the private property of the defendants as well as the partnership property and that it was found impossible to separate the two. The court were satisfied that defendants did cause the property to be delivered—it was at their request that it was made over to Gopalrao Myral—that that was done for the purpose of raising money, and that they did raise money upon it. In this they committed a new and a fresh contempt. The court thought that, as regarded these breaches, the rule must be made absolute. Their Lordships did not see how the Guickwar's sanction could in the slightest degree authorise this breach of the orders of the court, or screen the defendants from the consequences. It was but one additional link in the long chain of contumacy, of which these men have been guilty. If their purpose really was to satisfy the debt or to bring the money into court, all that their Lordships could say was, that neither of these objects had been obtained. It was possible, had they done so, that the court should have regarded it as some palliation of what would still have been a contempt of court. But there was no such palliation. It was defendants' duty not to intermeddle with the court's receiver. These were the breaches for which the court made the order absolute. No order as to Bhoyehund and Ameechund's costs, but the three defendants in contempt were to pay plaintiff's costs.

STATE OF THE WEATHER AND PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON-CROP IN THE GENERAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

FROM Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esq., C.S., Cotton Commissioner,

To The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Allahabad, the 13th December, 1871.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, No. 3631, I have the honour to forward herewith the latest information regarding the weather and crop prospects in these provinces.

2. Mr. Noble, writing on the 9th instant, thus speaks of the prospects in the Wurdah country—

"The weather for the most part has been the same as that of the preceding week—warm and cloudy—but as yet there are no signs that rain will shortly fall. Near the Wurdah River the rubbee crops do not seem to have suffered much from want of rain, but in the poorer fields and in the country to the east of the river, a great many wheat-fields are beginning to present rather a sickly and irregular appearance, the latter no doubt being caused by a great many of the seeds not having germinated for want of moisture.

"Even those fields which were favoured with rain which fell about the 18th of last month have not benefited thereby as would have been expected, on account of warm, cloudy weather following, instead of cold, fine weather.

"Since my last report my marches have been—

1st, Pohna to Kanholee.
2nd, Kanholee to Khangaon.
3rd, Khangaon to Waigaon.
4th, Waigaon to Wurdah and Nagpore.

"The accounts of the cotton-crops are good, the cultivators estimating the crop at 12 annas, against 4 annas last season. I do not think it is in the nature of native cultivators to admit that the crop is ever more than a 12-annas[*] one, which in reality signifies that the crop is very good, and considerably above the average.

"I have heard cultivators very early in the season estimate a crop at one rupee and one rupee four annas, but before the pickings commence it has always dwindled down to 8 annas or so, no matter how favourable the weather.

"The 'Katan' crop (such as gram, peas, &c.), it is generally admitted, will be less than last year, when they were above the average."

3. The following extract from Mr. Nago Rao's report will show the condition of matters in East Berar. Writing on the 11th instant he says—

"I have the honour to report that during the past week ending Saturday last the weather continued to be as cloudy and oppressive as it was during the preceding weeks. It has been bright and somewhat cool since yesterday.

"During the week under report I have had but little time to inspect the crops of country, and consequently, I could not travel over a distance of more than 50 miles by road. I visited the important cotton-growing tract lying between Oomrawuttee, Dhunuj, Kooram Khullar, and Gothumsurrah, &c., and found that between Phool-Amlah and Lontaik the crops of cotton and jowaree, and the whole of the rubbee crops, were all that could be desired. The cotton plants were usually high and branchy; and, although the first picking had been completed, there was still plenty of kapas on the plants to pick for the second time. Nearly the whole of the jowaree crop was reaped and gathered, but I could see that the jowaree plants were very high, and had also given a good outturn. The Koonbee cultivators who met me on this road said that the yield of cotton and jowaree was, notwithstanding, about 4 annas below the average; but, from my own observation, I am inclined to believe that the outturn of these crops would not be below, if not above, the average. The whole of the rubbee crops of this locality were seen to be in an excellent condition.

"Between Oomrawuttee and Dhunuj, and also between Dhunuj and Phool-Amlah, the general appearance of the cotton-crop, so far as I have seen and heard, is good. The plants are high enough. The first picking is entirely over, but I am sorry to report that in most of the fields there is very little cotton on the plants to pick for the second time, and the plants have now very few flowers and young bols upon them. The inquiries made from the cultivators of this tract showed that the outturn of jowaree, also, was about 5 or 4 annas below the average; but that the first picking of kapas was good. I am also of opinion that the loss to the jowaree and the cotton-crops of this locality would not be less than about 4 annas in the rupee. The rubbee crops of this tract looked to be in good condition.

"The reports which I have received from the various parts of East Berar, as well as my own observation of the country, indicate that the crops of gram, lac, and thoor are still being damaged by caterpillars; that rain is much needed for the whole of the rubbee crops; that the reaping of jowaree and the first picking of cotton are nearly over; and that the cultivators are all busy in ginning kapas and gathering jowaree.

"The annexed are the reports from Messrs. Beck and Lloyd on the present condition of the Oomrawuttee and the Lakhpooree Experimental Farms. They contain every information connected with the varieties of the experiments under trial. I am sorry to observe that on the Oomrawuttee farm the gram is being much damaged by various insects; that the cotton, which was sown on deep-plough land, and which in consequence required much more rain than what it had during the monsoon, has suffered most seriously; and that wheat and linseed are also going back for want of rain, which is urgently wanted for them. Unless it falls soon, the rubbee crops of the farm, as well as of the native fields in the neighbourhood, will be seriously damaged. The manured plots of the farm will, it is hoped, give a good second picking; and there has been a remarkable difference between the manured and the unmanured plants of cotton on the farm."

4. Mr. Nago Rao's report relates to the most favoured portion of East Berar. Further west the condition of matters is less favourable.

5. Writing on the 11th instant from Akola, Mr. Dunlop says—

"The cloudy weather adverted to in my last passed away without rain, and we have again clear hot days without any prospect of rain.

"The harvest prospects are worse even then was lately anticipated. The rain in the middle of November was too light to have any good effect on the crops, and the cotton crop in this part is miserable. Many fields are yielding nothing, and even where the plants are large and strong looking, the pods are very scarce. The general outturn from the affected districts cannot, I think, be more than 25 per cent. of last year's yield. As the Akote and East Berar Districts have better crops, I estimate the decrease on the total receipts this year at 30 to 40 per cent. The cultivators in this part are in great distress, and will have much difficulty in paying their land revenue, the first instalment of which is now about to fall due.

"The jowaree crop has almost entirely failed, the cotton nearly so, and there is little to be seen, but kurbee (stalks of jowaree), which will be fully required for the cattle. The prospects for the rubee crops are also bad, and there is a poor chance of their surviving unless rain falls.

"The tehseeldar of Balapore reports as follows on his talook, the whole of which he has carefully inspected:—

"Towards Hata, and generally most of the villages on the north of Balapore, where, for the want of the first few showers in the beginning of the monsoon, the cotton seed was sown several times, the crops are a total failure. In the villages on the south and south-east of Balapore, I have seen occasionally a field almost white with bursted cotton pods, but taking the whole into consideration, the yield in that part could be guessed at about half of what it would otherwise have been had the season been less unfavourable. The average yield from the whole talook may be estimated at four annas in the rupee.

"The crops of the cotton farm are gradually being harvested. The general outturn will compare favourably with that from the cultivators' fields, but little more can be said for our crops."

6. Mr. Dunlop's estimate of a decrease of 30 to 40 per cent. refers to the West Berar Division only.

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[*] *i.e.*, 12 annas in the rupee, or a three-quarter crop.

THE IMPORT TRADE TO RUSSIA.—During ten years—that is to say, from 1860 to 1869 inclusive—the import trade to Russia from the rest of Europe increased rom 135,893,000 rs. to 219,275,000 rs., the greatest advance ing made since 1866. Last year there was a falling off ather more than 10,000,000 rs. from the previous year's rn. The exports to Europe in 1860 were about six lions more than in the two following years, but each quent return showed a marked increase, ranging from 3,000 rs. in 1863 to 342,853,000 rs. in 1870.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE GREGORYS.—The *Pioneer* reports that the Gregorys on Thursday night gave their first performance at the Railway Institute, Allahabad, to a house of about ten persons.

BIRTH OF A NATIVE PRINCE.—The Resident in Travancore and Cochin has been requested to offer to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, the congratulations of the Government, on the safe delivery of Her Highness, the Junior Ranee, of a son.

ROAD FROM THE GODAVERY RIVER TO ASHWARAVUPETTAH.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 200,000 has been sanctioned by Government for constructing a road from the Godavery river bank at Tallapudi to Ashwaravupettah.—*Madras Times*, Dec. 22.

THE MADRAS COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—We learn that Major Drever will return to Madras about the end of the present month, and resume charge of his duties as Commissioner of Police, Major Hearn the Inspector General of Police, will, it is stated, proceed to Europe on leave at the beginning of next year, and Major Drever will be appointed to act for him.—*Ibid.*

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that cholera is raging violently in the villages of Barasat and Boroe in the subdivision of Barripore, and Ghattasara in the subdivision of Diamond Harbour. For want of proper medical treatment, an alarming number of deaths has occurred.—*Indian Daily News.*

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS IN SIND.—The Commissioner in Sind is, we hear, on his way to Jacobabad, where he will spend the Christmas holidays. The Collector of Kurrachee, the Superintendent of Police, the Superintending Engineer in Sind, and the Engineer for Canals, Kurrachee Collectorate, are, we learn, at Sehwan.—*Sind News*, Dec. 18.

THE *Sulur Samachar* says that Lord Mayo while on a late pig-sticking expedition halted with his party on the banks of the river Churni near Ranaghaut. All the neighbouring zemindars turned out in great splendour, with all their oriental insignia, to do honour to the Viceroy. The women greeted His Excellency with the shrill auspicious cry of *hooloo*. Lord Mayo was exceedingly pleased.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Private Waller of the Fusiliers committed suicide on Tuesday morning in Bangalore. The unfortunate man appears to have been drinking for some time, though always able to perform his duty, and on the day in question, being alone in his own quarters, he placed his rifle to his forehead, and completely blew off the roof of his skull. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned at the inquest held on his remains, and he was buried with military honours the same evening. A religious book was found beside him.

LORD NAPIER'S VISIT TO THE SEVEN PAGODAS.—We learn that His Excellency Lord Napier, accompanied by a party of sixteen, will leave Madras for Guindy on Saturday next *en route* to Sadras and the Seven Pagodas. His Lordship and party are expected to return to Madras on the 30th instant.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE appeal in the Begum's case against the Judgment of Mr. Justice Kernan was dismissed on Thursday with costs by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Holloway, the learned judges upholding the decree of the Lower Court without considering it necessary to hear the respondent's counsel in reply to the arguments of the learned counsel for the appellant. We believe the plaintiff, appellant, the widow of the late Nabob, intends to appeal to the Privy Council.—*Ibid.*

A DRY HINT.—Our genial contemporary, the *Madras Times*, says—"It is satisfactory to learn from the *Athenæum* that the members of the Chamber of Commerce after their dinner at the Club on Saturday dispersed in an exemplary manner." Whence comes this satisfaction? And why comes it so slowly? "Thinking men" may suppose that people can "eat a good dinner" without infringing the proprieties of life. That is just where it is, but we imagine that our contemporary would think a dinner rather slow where there was nothing but eating.—*Ibid.*

AN INSOLVENT IN A PECULIAR DIFFICULTY.—Mr. West, who was co respondent in the suit brought by Mr. DeCeles against his wife and Mr. West for a divorce on the ground of adultery, on Thursday presented his petition as an insolvent and applies for interim order. Among the debts inserted in the schedule was the one for costs in the divorce suit. Counsel, on behalf of Mr. DeCeles, opposed the application, and his lordship, while granting the insolvent an interim order, specially excepted the claim of Mr. DeCeles for costs, in respect of which the Court left the insolvent to the mercy of Mr. DeCeles.—*Ibid.*

AS TO TO UTILIZING FINES.—The fine of Rs. 20,000 levied on Ragavacharry, late contracter in the Tinnevelly District, having been realised by the Collector, the Superintending Engineer of the 8th Division has proposed to Government that Rs. 10,000 of the above sum be laid out on the restoration and construction of certain works in that district, Government have sanctioned the proposal, but observe, at the same time that, as in passing sentence the Session Judge contemplated the appropriation of the whole amount of the fine for the benefit of public works, the balance also should be expended in restoring or competing works which need such restoration or completion in consequence of the dishonesty of the late contractor. The Superintending Engineer has therefore been called upon to submit proposals in communication with the Collector for utilizing the other half of the fine.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR E. H. PASKE, Deputy Commissioner, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Sundurbuns ... reth, proceeded on leave.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 19.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT MEEAN MEER.—We regret to hear of a rather serious accident at Meean Meer, by which two ladies—the Misses Hewson—have been severely injured. They were driving with another lady in a dog-cart when the horse shied, and being too sharply pulled up ran the cart against the coping of a small bridge, throwing the ladies violently off. Miss Hewson had a double fracture of her left collar bone, and her sister had her right collar bone broken. Mrs. Gilbert though much shaken, escaped with a few bruises.—*Ibid.*

DEATH OF A PARSEE AT LAHORE.—On Wednesday last, a Parsee was taken to the Medical Hospital in a state of insensibility, apparently caused by some drug. He was the manager of Mr. Mody's shop on the Mall. It appears that in the afternoon he complained of headache and retired to his room where he was found soon after lying insensible. In spite of every effort to revive him, he expired about midnight in the hospital. Opium was found in his pockets and in his stomach. He is supposed to have committed suicide; no defalcations have as yet been discovered, but he is found to have run considerably into debt.—*Ibid.*

FREEMASON'S PROCESSION.—At a meeting of the District Grand Lodge Committee yesterday it was finally decided that on St. John's day, the 27th instant, the Masons should walk in procession from Lodge to Church, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. All Masons are requested to attend on this occasion, it being intended to revive an old and excellent custom which should never have been allowed to drop. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin has, we understand, very willingly undertaken to officiate on the occasion, and it is hoped that a large number of Masons from outlying stations will make a point of being present.—*Ibid.*

A WARDER ASSAULTED BY A PRISONER.—Yesterday George Kelly, a prisoner undergoing ten years' imprisonment in the Central Jail, Lahore, was tried in the Chief Court for assaulting a warder. The case was interesting from the fact that the witnesses were chiefly the prisoner's companions in trouble, one of those put into the witness box being Reid, who was condemned for the Simla murder. Kelly had attacked one of the warders, knocked him down, and severely injured him. The assault was not denied, but whereas the warder swore that he had given no provocation and had never spoken to Kelly, the prisoner stated that considerable provocation had been given and that the warder had struck him with the keys, which was proved by the witnesses for the defence. The jury inclined to believe that provocation had been given and found him guilty of the first charge under sec. 332 Indian Punjab Court. If we are not misinformed, one gentleman like a true Lahore juryman stuck out stoutly for not guilty, though the prisoner admitted the assault. Mr. Justice Boulnois received a recommendation the jury made for lenience, and sentenced the prisoner to one year's rigorous imprisonment after the expiration of his present sentence.—*Ibid.*

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE following intelligence has reached Government from General Bourchier, C.B., dated 19th December 1871, Station No. 6, through Tipai Mukh:—

"Encamp about 15 miles south-east of Tipai Mukh on Senboug Mountain. Elevation of camp, 3,200 feet. From crest of hill can see Khulel, which appears to be about 28 miles distant by road. A few Lushai scouts, who fled on our arrival in camp yesterday, communicated with our scouts in the course of the day. They report Poiboys and Kolel men assembling on the Toweeboom, a stream running at the base of the hill on which we are encamped."

10TH DECEMBER, 1871.

THE further the force advances to Tipai Mookh, the more difficult the country seems to become, and the task of making roads practicable for elephants seems hopeless; and it is very evident that the Lushais have never been in the habit of coming down by road from Tipai Mookh. Water carriage is good, and had early means been adopted to collect a sufficient number of boats, troops and stores might have all been sent by water, and much time saved; the road now being made will never do for laden elephants, and it seems doubtful if these animals can be made use of for carriage in such country. A mistake seems to have been made in feeding coolies from the North-West Punjab on rice; it will not agree with them, and the force may be put to great trouble and inconvenience for want of carriage. Large quantities of stores are well up to the point, and daily fleets of boats are being despatched upwards to Tipai Mookh, so there ought to be no scarcity at the depôt to be stationed at Tipai Mookh. The weather is good, and the halting places not so damp as might have been expected, and an endless supply of wood being available, large fires are kept, and must tend very materially to keep the various camps healthy. The force is evidently not likely to advance fairly into the interior before the end of December, unless fewer obstacles present themselves; as yet they have got as far as No. 4 station, 23 or 24 miles from Mynadhur. A party have visited Tipai Mookh, and a suitable piece of ground has been found to pitch on nice and open, which is fortunate. A great want of sweepers is felt to work at the camp latrines and the general conservancy of the camp, but such is the dread of this part, that no offers will induce men to take service, even Rs. 16 a month with free rations, coat, and blanket is refused. The salt beef sent up has proved a failure, being rupulsive to the sight, offensive to the smell, and totally unfitted for human food. Doubtless prompt measures will be taken to remedy this. Lime-juice to prevent scurvy ought also to be at hand. The jungles produce many edible wild vegetables, well known to the Kookies, and if pointed out, would doubtless be gladly eaten by sepoys and camp followers to vary the sameness of their daily ration. It is clouding over somewhat, but it is to be hoped that the force will escape rain until they reach Tepai Mookh, where they can get more permanent shelter than at present; the issue of a waterproof sheet to each sepoy of the force was a move in the right direction.—*Indian Daily News.*

IT is known that nothing could have been more spirited and exemplary than the conduct of Captain Hidayet Ali during the ravages of cholera among the coolie corps he had brought down to the Cachar frontier from Darjeeling. It is said that he was not only doctor, but attendant to the sick, and that but for his exertions the mortality would have been greater and the corps broken up. There was a native doctor in medical charge of the corps, but he is said to have been drunk or "drinking" during the time his services were most requisite. We believe this exemplary professor of the healing art would have been tried by court-martial, but that some doubt existed as to his amenability to military law, and he was left for the special notice of the local Government.—*Daily Examiner*, Dec. 21.

THE Government of India is said to have sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 20,000 for the purchase of the steamer Flame for the Looshi expedition, and to have allowed the expenditure to proceed against the general grant in the Bengal Marine Budget.—*Ibid.*

JUDGMENT IN THE AMEER KHAN'S APPEAL.

JUDGMENT was delivered on Friday morning in Amir Khan's appeal by the learned Chief Justice. After stating the charges on which Amir Khan was tried, he referred to the objections taken by Mr. Anstey, and as regarded the third objection, he said that this point ought not to prevail, being already decided by various decisions of the High Court here, as well as at Bombay. As to the first of these objections, he was of opinion that the Code of Criminal Procedure gave jurisdiction to try the abetment of an offence to the Court within whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed; and as to the third objection, that Amir Khan had already been convicted and punished under Regulation 3 of 1818, he was of opinion that he could not agree with the ruling of Mr. Justice Phear, that that regulation constituted the Governor-General in Council a judicial tribunal. Such was not consistent with the tenor of the preamble and other parts of the regulation, and that therefore there had in no sense been a prior conviction for the same offences. The learned Judge then went into the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and thought that the two charges had been made out against Amir Khan, and that, therefore, the sentence of the lower Court ought to be confirmed.

With regard to Tobarack Ali, one of the prisoners tried at the same time as Amir Khan, the learned Judge thought the case had been proved against him, and the sentence was confirmed as regards this prisoner also. The sentence of the lower Court with regard to Mobarack Ali, Haji Din Muhammad and Aminuddin, against whom the charges had not been proved, would be reversed. Mr. Justice L. S. Jackson and Mr. Justice Macpherson both concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice.—*Englishman.*

OPENING OF THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION AT THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.

THE opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition in connection with the Dalhousie Institute came off on Monday evening at 4-30 P.M. The doors of the hall of the Institute were thrown open at 4 P.M., and punctually at 4.30 P.M., their Excellencies Lord and Lady Mayo, accompanied by his Lordship's Private Secretary and several members of the Staff, arrived, and were led by Mr. Hugh Sandeman to the seats provided for them on the dais. Among the distinguished visitors present we observed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, Major-General, the Hon. H. W. Norman, a number of ladies, and many of the *elite* of the city. On the entrance of their Excellencies, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and immediately afterwards the Musical Society of the Institute sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales." At its conclusion,

Mr. Sandeman opened the proceedings by a speech, after which

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General (presiding) said—In declaring this exhibition open, I hope I may be allowed to express my satisfaction of the successful efforts which have been made to establish a fine art exhibition in the capital of British India. I am glad to find that, even in Calcutta, there are some people who think that some good may come from Simla where exhibition similar to this have been held, and have been so remarkably successful. They not only give great pleasure to a great number of people, but they also, I know, induce a great many officers in the army, and many members of the Civil Service, and many ladies, to cultivate their talent for drawing. There are not wanting in this country, both in human and animal life, and also in landscapes, ample materials for the artist's pencil, and the principal aim and object of such exhibitions in India ought to be to induce the natives of the country to devote more of their attention years. Indian art is of a peculiar kind, and is beautiful itself. I am happy to say, from the report of the London Fine Arts Exhibition, that objects of Indian design are very much appreciated, and in fact in many departments and in many branches of art there is, I may say, a growing passion for Indian things. And thus, though I do not think, it is at all desirable that Europeans should imitate Indian arts, yet still I think it would be a great improvement in this country if the natives of the country—if the natives of India—were to endeavour to take advantage of the many beautiful specimens of European art which they find amongst them, and to follow them out to a certain extent without in the least attempting to blend them together, for they are both essentially distinct. Society in Calcutta are very much indebted to the gentlemen, Mr. Sandeman and others, who have endeavoured to promote this object, and I cannot say I anticipate the gloomy result that this exhibition might be perhaps a failure. On the contrary, I believe that the Committee will receive from the public such gratifying support as will induce them, in many future years, to continue a movement so well initiated. I am glad to hear that attempt have been made to induce private individuals, who possess valuable or interesting works of art, to exhibit them. Years ago in England it was thought almost an impertinence to ask a private individual to send his collection of valuable pictures, statues, or rare China, or other works of art to be inspected by the general public. I am happy to say that that prejudice is now entirely worn away, and that now many private gentlemen take a pleasure in exhibiting their collections, and have done a great deal to promote art education, and have given pleasure to thousands. I have myself seen a gentleman of the old school, who possessed beautiful collection of China and other things, actually describe and explain to people the excellencies of his collection. I hope, therefore, that that example will be followed in this country, and that, perhaps, at some future occasion, the exhibition will not be confined merely to the exhibition of works of sculpture and painting, but that opportunity may be given also to add to such exhibitions as these, specimens of art of native construction. I have now only to declare this exhibition open, and to say that I cannot think that this beautiful hall of the Institute, which bears so renowned a name, can be used to better purpose than for such exhibitions. (Applause.)

After the Musical Society had sung "Sons of Art," Mr. W. B. Mactavish, the honorary secretary to the Dalhousie Institute, read the award of the Committee who had been appointed to adjudge the prizes to the best specimens of art that had been sent in for exhibition and competition.

After some preliminary remarks, the Committee stated their award of the prizes to be—

1. To Colonel Rodney Brown. For the best figure-painting in oils, "The Jumna-tree Shepherd." His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal. While awarding the medal to the best picture available under the terms of the competition, we have to bear in mind that much better works by the same author are present in the exhibition, but are excluded from competition by reason of their having previously won prizes.

2. To Mrs. A. J. L. Walker. For the best landscape in oils, "A Scene in Rural Bengal." A difficult and unfavourable subject treated in a very harmonious and successful manner. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Gold Medal.

3. To Mrs. Graham. For the best figure-painting in water-colours. An effectively executed and expressive half-length portrait of Rajah Deo Narain Singh of Benares. Sir Richard Temple's Gold Medal.

4. To N. E. M. For the best landscape-painting in water-colours, "The Khullait River, near Darjeeling." A very ably executed wood and water-scene. The President's Gold Medal.

5. To Mr. R. A. Sterndale. For the second-best figure-painting in oils, entitled, "Close Quarter." The prize is awarded only for the force and spirited delineation of a springing tiger, the human figures being quite incomplete. The Institute's Silver Medal.

6. To Sir Charles D'Oyler. For the second-best landscape in oils, "The Junction of the Jumna and Ugloa Rivers." A picture which—had the excellence which characterises its force and middle ground been extended to its mountain distance—might have carried the greater prize. The Institute's Silver Medal.

7. To F. L. For the second best figure-painting in water-colour, "A Dead Bullfinch." A work executed with great fidelity and delicacy. The Institute's Silver Medal.

8. To Col. P. Lumsden. For the second-best landscape in water-colour, "The Isle of Wenmundee, in the Berhampooter." A picture admirable for mellowness, harmony of colouring, and delicacy of handling. The Institute's Silver Medal.

9. To Mr. R. R. Bayne. For excellence in architectural drawing. A group of designs for improvements in Calcutta. The Institute's Silver Medal. This prize is not awarded on account of the merits of the design, but strictly under the terms of the competition, namely, for the artistic feeling shown in the light and skilful delineation.

10. To Mrs. Montague Turnbull. For the best modelled group of animals. A group of excellently modelled Horses, Mare, and Foal, in wax. The Institute's Silver Medal.

11. To Captain G. Harrison. For the best *basso-relievo*. A casket carved in wood. The Institute's Silver Medal.

12. To Mr. R. R. Bayne. For the best set of etchings. The principal subject in this set being remarkable both for composition and execution. The Institute's Silver Medal.

The proceedings then came to a close.

A DIVORCE CASE WITH FIVE CO-RESPONDENTS.

FIREBRACE V. FIREBRACE, GEORGES, KING, FIREBRACE, DAVENPORT, AND HOGG.

THIS case came on at the Court of Divorce, on Nov. 29, before Lord Penzance and a Special Jury. Dr. Deane, Q.C., Serjeant Parry, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Mr. R. A. Bayford, for the petitioner. Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C., Mr. H James, Q.C., and Mr. R. Searle, for the respondent; Mr. George Browne, for Georges; Mr. F. A. Inderwick, for King; Mr. Pickering, Q.C., Serjeant Ballantine and Mr Jeune, for George Firebrace; Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Rose, for Davenport; Serjeant Ballantine for Hogg.

This was a husband's petition for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondents. The co-respondents and respondent answered, denying the adultery; and the respondent in addition charged her husband with cruelty, and adultery with Hannah Allen. The petitioner replied denying the allegations made against him.

Dr. Deane, Q.C., in opening the case for the petitioner, said that from the number of co-respondents, from the large number of learned counsel engaged, and from the crowded state of the court, the jury would no doubt think that the case they had to decide was no ordinary one. This was the real case, and from the fact after fact that it would be his duty to lay before them, he thought they would come to the conclusion that the cause was one of the most extraordinary, and at the same time one of the worst, that could be imagined. The petitioner in the case was a gentleman some forty-three years of age, and was the son of a major in the army. He had spent a large portion of his life in Australia, and he was, as he no doubt always would be, a gentleman of unblemished character. In 1857 he came to England, and he made the acquaintance in this country of the respondent, who was then a Miss Isabella Black, the daughter of Dr. Black, a gentleman well known in Australia. She returned to Australia before the petitioner did; but he followed her, and in May, 1858, they were married at St. Kilda's, Melbourne. No marriage could have been fuller of promise for the future happiness of the parties; their fortunes and their social condition were equal, and there was only some few years' disparity in the ages of the parties; but as at the time of the marriage the petitioner was 29 years of age, and his wife some nine years younger, the disparity was not great. The marriage resulted in the birth of four children, of whom three were now alive. The respondent was a lady of great personal attractions, and great accomplishments; in fact, she was a woman that any man might be proud of, and one whom few men could resist. The learned doctor said he would now refer to the co-respondents. George Firebrace was a brother of the petitioner, and he was a man with whom in all the affection of a brother, the petitioner left his wife without the slightest doubt of fear; and yet he had in the very house—nay, in the very room—of the petitioner, debauched his wife and committed adultery with her frequently. Another co-respondent, Hogg, was the blood nephew of the respondent, and the respondent seduced him. Another co-respondent, Georges, was but little known to the respondent, and it was when, under some pretext, she left her husband's home, that she and Georges committed adultery at Southsea Castle, in the mess-room of the barrack. As to Davenport, there was but little known of him, except that he was the son of a neighbour when the respondent and the petitioner resided at Tunbridge Wells. The story seemed an almost incredible one, and it no doubt struck one as strange that such things should have happened; but there was a predisposing cause, namely, drink. Respondent drank spirits, eau-de-cologne, and wine. The remonstrances of friends had no influence upon her. This was the state of affairs when the husband went to Hayfield, in Australia, and in 1865 he went with his wife to a place called Shnapper's Point, some 30 miles from Melbourne. Whilst there the respondent made promises of reformation, which were for some time kept; and in March, 1866, the petitioner, determined to sail for England, and arrived in July of the same year. On board ship the respondent could not of course satisfy her appetite for intoxicating liquors. On landing in London the petitioner and the respondent at first went to live with the mother of the former, at No. 22, Queen's gardens. Subsequently they took a house called Richmond Villa, in Tunbridge Wells, and it was at that house that the first act of adultery was committed. The learned counsel went on to say that he would speak of the adultery as it had occurred. George Firebrace was in the habit of visiting the petitioner. He was observed to be on terms of familiarity with the respondent, to kiss her, and walk in the garden with his arm around her waist. Between the 14th and 30th of September, 1867, this person came to his brother's house, and it was arranged that he should sleep on the same floor as the respondent, and a room was given up for that purpose. About midnight a girl, who was one of the servants, had occasion to go downstairs, and she saw the respondent go into her brother-in-law's bed room. There were other evidences of adultery. In November, 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Firebrace removed to another house at Cavalry-hill, and George came in the February of the following year, and familiarities were noticed between them. On one occasion a person went into the drawing-room, and there saw the respondent and her brother-in-law alone. The lady's maid asked her if she would be undressed, and Mrs. Firebrace went upstairs and was undressed, but after that she was heard to leave her room. On the 26th November the petitioner came home and slept with his wife, but on awaking in the middle of the night he missed her. He got out of bed and saw her leave George's room. On coming back to her husband's room the respondent locked the door, and for a long time refused to open it, and there was a great altercation in consequence. The next co-respondent, Charles Edward Hogg, when he committed adultery was but fifteen years of age; that was in January, 1868. He was the nephew of the respondent, and a midshipman in the Navy on Her Majesty's ship Minotaur, and slept in a room adjoining her's. One night when the petitioner was absent a witness heard the respondent invite this boy to come and sleep with her, and in the morning he was found sitting on her bed. That time no doubt she was considerably under the influence of drink. The adultery with the next co-respondent was at Southsea. The petitioner and respondent had at that time—the 27th of August, 1868—gone to reside at a place called Frogmore House. They were going out together to a party, but owing to Mrs. Firebrace having had too much to drink her husband made an excuse for his and her absence. Upon returning home he went to bed, and gave the servants instructions to lock up the house. At eleven o'clock the respondent changed her dress, and persuaded a servant to go with her to Southsea Castle. She there asked for George Firebrace, who was an officer in the Royal Artillery, and stationed there. She was shown into the mess-room, which communicated with George's bed-room. Firebrace was not in but Georges, and see the respondent, and she stayed with him several hours, and on that occasion adultery was committed. The co-respondent King was also an officer in the army, and he seemed to have been a friend of the Davenports. On the 1st of July, 1869, he lunched with the respondent, and was with her some time. About 9 p.m. the servants' attention was attracted by Mrs. Firebrace going about the house. They went to see what was the matter, and found the spare room was locked, which was contrary to the usual custom. When questioned Mrs. Firebrace said that no body was in the house, and one servant went downstairs; but the other being suspicious watched, and soon after she felt a current of air come up just as if somebody had closed the hall door. Mrs. Firebrace tried to pooh-pooh the matter, but the girl was certain that a man went out, and she told the respondent that she could swear to him amongst a thousand. The next day King come to lunch, and there was no doubt that it was he who left the premises on the preceding evening. In the following January the petitioner, hoping that a temporary absence might be the means of inducing his wife to renounce her habits of drinking, sent her to a friend's house in town. She subsequently went to live at 49, Cambridge-street, and was there visited by King, and on two occasions when that person called Mrs. Firebrace sent the servants to the Zoological Gardens. The other co-respondent—Davenport—used frequently to call, and one night the respondent went out with him and returned with her dress much disordered. She accounted for this to the servants by saying that she had been compelled to get through a hedge. When Mr. Firebrace returned, having in view the habits of intemperance, he proposed a return to Australia, hoping that amongst her friends the respondent would give up that habit. He made known his intentions to Gray, an old servant, who he was desirous should accompany him to the colony, and it was she who first led him to make inquiries. At first the petitioner only charged Georges and King with adultery: but, on gathering fresh evidence, he applied to the Court for leave to amend, and on that being granted the names of the other three co-respondents were added. Till that was done the wife never charged adultery or cruelty against her husband. Dr. Deane concluded by saying that perhaps it was a peculiarity that many of the witnesses were servants, but it was only persons in that condition that could be the observers of what took place between the respondent and the co-respondents.

Robert Tarver Firebrace, the petitioner, was examined by Serjeant Parry, and gave evidence which corroborated the statement of Dr. Deane, and his examination was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

The court was crowded throughout the day.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT BOLTON.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

(*Times*, Dec. 1.)

SIR CHARLES DILKE delivered an address at Bolton last night, on the subject of "Representation and Registration," which was made the occasion of a very serious riot. The meeting, which was held in the Temperance Hall, was announced to begin at 8 o'clock, but 2,000 tickets were issued for a preliminary meeting at half-past 6, exclusively, of course, of the supporters of Sir Charles. The chairman proposed to the meeting, shortly before 7, that the doors should be thrown open to the public, but as there were hundreds of persons assembled outside who were hooting, hissing, and singing the "National Anthem," the proposition was met by a decided opposition. Sir Charles delivered an address, but was compelled to be brief, as stones of large size and other missiles were thrown at the windows in front of the hall, and many persons were struck, including some of those on the platform and a representative of the Press. Attempts were made to force the doors, the pannels of which were broken out, but a large number of roughs in the meeting were armed with sticks, and were prepared to give their assailant a warm reception if they presented themselves. A desperate fight occurred in the vestibule, but the Conservatives were repulsed. The Chief Constable and several magistrates forced their way into the hall, having been sent for by the chairman. Mr. Joseph Mellor announced that they were prepared to protect property, but recommended that the meeting should be thrown open. A large force of borough and county police were by this time in front of the hall, and strove, though ineffectually, to keep order. The Conservatives were then admitted. Sir Charles had by this time finished his address, and a petition in favour of its objects having been adopted the meeting was declared at an end. A scene of the wildest confusion followed, during which Sir Charles and his friends left the hall unnoticed by the mob. The roughs in the hall armed with cudgels attacked each other with the greatest fury, and many persons were very seriously injured. The reporters' table was thrown down, and smashed into fragments, the pieces being taken and used as cudgels. Meanwhile the crowds in the gallery and other parts of the hall were singing the "National Anthem" and "Rule Britannia." The police at length exerted themselves very vigorously to clear the place, and with great difficulty this was accomplished, but thousands of persons loitered in the neighbourhood for a long time.

A NEW style of parties is called "Flannel Receptions," where a number of ladies meet, once a week, in evening, at each other's houses, and sew for an hour on clothing for the poor. After this the work is cleared away, and the gentlemen arrive, when an elegant tea or supper is served, and, after music and reading, and sometimes dancing, the company disperse at the seasonable hour of ten o'clock.—*Court Journal.*

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 1.)

THE trial of the Tichborne case is still proceeding. On Friday, the 24th ult., among the witnesses called to speak to the claimant's identity was a sergeant of police at Poole named Beaken, whose evidence did not agree in all respects with the statements contained in his affidavit, and upon the judge putting some questions during the Attorney-General's cross-examination, Serjeant Ballantine objected to the queries being simultaneously directed to the man from both the bar and the bench. The Chief Justice protested against the interference of the learned counsel, who expressed a hope that his lordship would not make any remarks until the end of the case. The judge replied that he should make what observations he pleased, and told Serjeant Ballantine that he could say what he liked when it came to his turn to address the jury. His lordship afterwards explained that an innocent man had once been sentenced by him to ten years' penal servitude upon the testimony of the police, and he was, perhaps, more sensitive than others to an incident which showed that a policeman had stated in evidence the direct contrary of what he had sworn in his affidavit. Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in the course of the trial, was also examined at great length, and among other things described a conversation which the late Mr. Hopkins and the witness had with the claimant shortly after his arrival in this country, in the course of which the claimant mentioned so many incidents in the early life of Roger Tichborne that both the witness and Mr. Hopkins had from that time no hesitation in recognizing him as Roger himself.

The cross-examination of Mr. Baigent commenced on Monday morning, and was not concluded when the court rose on Thursday afternoon. It was elicited that in 1858 the witness married Miss Plowden, a lady of property, a connection of the Tichbornes, and twice his own age; that he separated from her immediately after marriage, and does not now know whether she is alive. The witness was also cross-examined at great length respecting some expressions in letters written by him respecting the claimant's rights to the estates, and a letter was produced in which he had spoken of the Dowager Lady Tichborne as the "poor foolish mother." This word "foolish" had been erased in the letter, and Mr. Hawkins endeavoured to get the witness to admit that the word used was "flighty" or "crazy," but he persisted in asserting that it was "foolish." In another letter Mr. Baigent had expressed his disbelief of the story of Roger Tichborne having been discovered, and wrote: "I shall be very glad to hear anything that turns up about the butcher." He explained that these letters were written before he saw the claimant, and that up to that time he had not believed in his pretensions. Several questions were put to the witness with a view to obtain from him an admission that the Dowager Lady Tichborne was "crazy," "flighty," and that when there was no moon she had a lantern constantly burning, in order that in the event of Roger coming back he might find his way, but Mr. Baigent would not admit the truth of any of these suggestions. He said, however, that Lady Tichborne had very extravagant notions respecting her son, and "used to read all sorts of books about persons being discovered after they had been lost for years." Among the letters on which Mr. Baigent was examined was one said to be written by the claimant to Mr. Cater, a master baker, whom he had known at Wagga-Wagga, inviting him to Tichborne should he come to England, but adding on no account to mention the name of Castro, or that he had been working as a butcher. Mr. Baigent said he thought the letter was like Sir Roger Tichborne's handwriting and phraseology. During his examination the witness frequently complained of being confused and bewildered by the repeated questions of counsel upon the same subject, and was frequently spoken rather sharply to by the judge, who once requested him to conduct himself as a witness, and not as a party to the cause.

A strange statement respecting the manner in which the case is being conducted was made during Wednesday's proceedings. Serjeant Ballantine spoke of Mr. Hawkin's cross-examining from printed copies of the shorthand writer's notes, which, moreover, had been furnished to the judge, but said the claimant's counsel had no such copy; they could not afford it. The Attorney General retorted that the claimant had four counsel and kept his brougham. The judge also remarked on the fact that the claimant had given 200 guineas for a horse. It was quite clear, he added, that the claimant's case could only be carried on at a great expense; and, as he had become bankrupt, somebody else must be bearing that expense; for "Lawyers have more sober sense, than to argue at their own expense." To this Mr. Serjeant Ballantine replied that "counsel, having undertaken to conduct a cause, would deem it disgraceful and dishonourable to relinquish it if they found the money could not be found." The Lord Chief Justice said if the counsel were doing that, it was very much to their credit, whereupon the Attorney-General remarked: "It must not be supposed that because that remark is made on one side it does apply to another. I don't think we ought to stand here as our own trumpeters; and I regret such remarks very much. They all knew that if they engaged in a cause they must carry it through."

THE EXECUTION OF ROSSEL AND FERRE.

[FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 29th (Evening).

THE telegraphic despatch which I sent you to-day will have given a general idea of the principal facts connected with the painful drama that was enacted about twelve hours ago on the plain of Satory. As regards the impression which the scene has produced upon the Army and the ... For my own part, I can safely say that, although the shooting of Rossel and his companions in misfortune was neither the first, second, third, nor fourth military execution I have witnessed in my life, nothing of the kind ever left so painful a recollection as to its details. The whole affair seemed calculated as much as possible to strike awe and terror into the hearts of the spectators. The streets of Versailles, silent and deserted at the early hour of six, seemed to re-echo again and again the rumble of the three *fourgons* that conveyed the unhappy prisoners to their doom, and the tramp of the two squadrons of cavalry that escorted them. The weather was bitterly cold; the day, half dawning, was yet lightened by the moon; the damp fog from the numerous ponds about Versailles seemed to cling pertinaciously about the few persons who were on their way to witness this act of justice resulting from the rule of the Commune. Rossel, I am told, had slept soundly. The day before he had been much occupied with the affairs of his family, and had spent a considerable time, as he has done for the last month or more, in listening to the spiritual advice, the consolation and instruction of M. Passa, the Protestant *pasteur* of Versailles, who has from the very first bestowed upon the unfortunate prisoner the most devoted attention.

At 5 a.m., when the Governor of the prison entered the cells of the condemned men, and asked them what they needed before proceeding on their last journey in this world, Rossel and Ferre both asked for a cup of black coffee, which was at once given them. The third prisoner, Bourgeois—a sergeant of the 45th Regiment, who had deserted his colours and fought on the side of the Commune—asked for wine, meat, and tobacco, all of which he got at once, and on which he made a hearty breakfast. M. Passa then arrived at the prison, and, at Rossel's request, spent a quarter of an hour in prayer with him. The Abbe Folley, chaplain of the prison, attempted, as he has been doing for the last three months, to bring Ferre to something like a proper state of mind; but seemingly without much effect. The prisoner has all along been civil and even grateful to the worthy priest; but he seemed to belong to that wide-spread school of Frenchmen who believe that man has no soul, that there is no hereafter, and that the existence of the Deity is a fable. Rossel was dressed in a black or dark-coloured overcoat, under which he wore a grey shooting-jacket. Ferré, on the other hand, shaved himself, brushed his hair, and dressed with as much care—even to putting on an exceedingly well-fitting pair of gloves—as if he had been going to take an afternoon walk on the Boulevards. More than once did the Abbé Folley ask Ferré whether he would not wish at least a few minutes' private conversation and prayer with him; but the other kept on saying that there was plenty of time, and continued smoking and dressing until summoned to take his seat in the carriage which awaited him.

These conveyances I called *fourgons* in my telegram; but they were more like small omnibuses, and their shape must have been familiar to any who were in France during the war, being the carriages used to convey to the hospitals soldiers who were wounded, but not seriously. In the first sat Rossel, with him being M. Passa, the Protestant clergyman of whom I have spoken, and two gendarmes. In the second conveyance was Ferré, also accompanied by two gendarmes; and with him was the Abbé Folley, to whose exhortations and prayers he seemed now to pay more attention than before. The third *fourgon* contained Bourgeois, who had never ceased eating, drinking, and smoking since he was first told that the hour for his execution had arrived, and who sat smoking a cigar, with a gendarme on either side, and a Capuchin friar opposite, who seemed to be trying very ineffectually to get him to listen to what he said. Before, behind, and at the side of each conveyance, were files of cavalry, a strong advanced guard opening, and as strong a rear guard closing, the melancholy procession. Those who know Versailles must remember the road through the town to Satory. After leaving the prison of St. Pierre and going through the lower part of the Place d'Armes, the long Rue de Satory is reached—which leads past the old Cathedral of St. Louis and the Bishop's palace; and then commences a long and very steep ascent that only ends with the termination of the town itself. As the *cortege* moved on at a smart walk, the cold intense, the daylight hardly come, and the moon still visible, it met a long string of country carts coming in to early market. These were obliged to draw on one side; as the peasants gazed with wonder at the unusual sight of escorted carriages moving at that hour, it seemed to dawn upon them that a matter of life and death was in question—and more than one peasant woman uttered an audible prayer for the souls of those about to be hurried out of the world.

At the far end of the camp of Satory, and to its right rear, lies what is called the artillery exercising ground—a large plain upon which 10,000 cavalry might manœuvre with ease. At one end of this ground, about half a mile from the nearest soldiers' huts, is the situation of what are termed the artillery butts. These are not constructed for great gun but for carbine practice, and, in shape and make, are not unlike similar erections near barracks in England. At this place a force of about 6,000 men was drawn up, composed of detachments from every regiment at Satory—including all the Engineers to which Rossel, and all the 45th to which Bourgeois, belonged. The parade was commanded by Colonel Merlin of the Engineers, whose name will be familiar as that of the officer who presided so ably over the Third Court-Martial, before which the first batch of the Communists, as well as Rossel himself, were tried at Versailles when the military tribunals first commenced their sittings. The troops formed three sides of an immense oblong, the fourth being formed by the butts. In the middle of the square were three firing parties, that facing the left being taken from the Engineers, the one in the centre from the 45th Regiment, and that on the right from the 51st. Each firing party was composed of four sergeants, four corporals, and four privates, under the command of an adjutant—or what in our service would be called a regimental sergeant-major.

It was about ten minutes past seven o'clock when the three carriages reached the butts at Satory. The first to alight was Rossel, who, although deadly pale and apparently cramped in his legs, seemed to be perfectly collected, and continued in conversation with M. Passa, on whose arm he leant, until he took his place on the right, opposite the firing party of his own corps; Ferre going on the left, and Bourgeois to the centre, each prisoner being about fifteen yards from the other. Ferre had to be lifted out of his conveyance, but, once on the ground, he seemed to pull himself together with a mighty effort, and walked firmly to his place—the Abbe Folley, with blank despair on his face, attempting still to make him listen to spiritual advice. Bourgeois had evidently hoped to brave through the entire affair, but gave way at the last, and had to be supported by the priest who was with him. Then came forward the three graffiers, or military secretaries of the Second, Third, and Fourth Courts Martial, who read over the sentences of each prisoner; the audience seeming to feel that every word uttered brought a human being nearer and nearer to their awful doom. It was now about twenty minutes past seven. There was a pause, during which M. Passa took leave of Rossel, and the Abbe Folley quitting the side of Ferre, sprang towards Rossel, kissed him on both cheeks, and withdrew. A terrible pause of about two minutes ensued, during which the senior medical officer on duty drew near to Rossel, and persuaded him to have his eyes bound. Rossel drew a white handkerchief from his pocket, folded it carefully and coolly, and handed it to M. Passa, who still lingered by him; the Abbe Folley performing the same office for Bourgeois, who was by this time evidently shaking as he stood. Ferre would not have his eyes bound, but, folding his arms, put himself into a position which certainly savour, ed somewhat of a wish for effect. Thirty seconds more, and at a wave from the swords of the three non commissioned officers commanding, the firing parties advanced to within ten paces of the prisoners. Another movement of the swords, and as one volley the thirty-six men fired together. Rossel, as men usually do when shot through the heart, bounded from the ground, and fell backward stone dead; but two distinct subsequent shots told that the other prisoners had to receive the coup de grace.

Barely were these last shots heard, when the hoarse words of command rang out, and were repeated; the troops around the square broke into lines, formed in columns, and, with drums beating and bands playing, filed past the three dead bodies. From the first arrival of the carriages on the ground until the march past commenced, exactly eighteen minutes had elapsed. In twenty minutes more the last of the troops had passed, and a military cart containing three plain coffins had arrived to carry off the dead. Rossel's father had been mercifully spared the knowledge that his son was to be executed that morning, and never knew that the event would take place until all was over. The bodies of Rossel and Ferre were given up to their respective families; that of Bourgeois was sent to the Cathedral, to be buried in the cemetery of the parish. By eight o'clock the troops were all back in their huts at Satory; and half an hour later the good people of Versailles began to ask each other whether it was true that the executions would take place next day. Of spectators there were, on the whole, perhaps a score, more than half being representatives of newspapers. Not a single woman was present. In Paris the fact that the executions had taken place was not known until some hours after all was over. The impression made on the troops is, I understand, very great indeed, but whether for good or evil it is not for me to say. On the Boulevards the extreme Radicals were blustering a good deal in the afternoon; and during the evening much excited language was to be heard at the Café de Madrid, where Republicans of the advanced school most do congregate.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30, 8 P.M.

The body of Ferre was interred at Levallois, Perret, today. No demonstration was made. The body of Rossel has not yet been exhumed. It will be taken to Nismes, but not through Paris. The Suburban Railway will carry the body to the Mediterranean Railway station.

EXECUTION OF CREMIEUX.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 30.

Of the four Communists condemned to death Cremieux alone was executed this morning. When the fatal decision was announced to him he said, "I will show how one dies."

On arriving at the place of execution he took off his coat and stood upright. He urged the firing party to aim at his heart and not at his body. His eyes were not blindfolded. He cried, "Vive la Republique!"

THE WORKS OF JOHN HOOKHAM FRERE.

BY W. E. AND SIR BARTLE FRERE.

(*Overland Mail*, Dec. 1.)

IT is not in the least surprising that the remarkable volumes bearing on their peculiarly unattractive covers the name "John Hookham Frere" should be honoured by a notice extending over seven columns of the *Times*. "The Works of John Hookham Frere," by W. E. and Sir Bartle Frere (*Pickering*, 1872), form a noble contribution to the world of letters. They are full of famous things, scholarly information, despatches, diplomatic records, brilliant witticisms, droll stories and verses, and much historical information. As Mr. Frere died in 1845, it is rather wonderful that such a library hoard as he left should have remained hidden until now, but, like good wine, it has improved in keeping, and Sir Bartle Frere has done justice to the memory of his uncle. The most entertaining feature in the history of this genuine specimen of an Englishman is the rich humour that is never wanting. A disciple of Pitt and intimate friend of Canning—a Tory who despised the name of Conservative, whose translations will perpetuate his name in classic literature, he was among the most tolerant and good-natured of men, and with all a great humorist. An illustration or two must suffice. Mr. Frere held that cram did very little for a boy, and that the greatest statesmen might be ignorant of rudimentary facts:—

> I remember, he said, one day going to consult Canning on a matter of great importance to me when he was staying down near Enfield. We walked into the woods to have a quiet talk, and as we passed some ponds I was surprised to find it was new light to him that tadpoles turned into frogs. Now, don't you go and tell that story of Canning to the next fool you meet. Canning could rule and did rule a great and civilised nation; but in these days people are apt to fancy that any one who does not know the natural history of frogs must be an imbecile in the treatment of men.

Naturally very little of a man's broken conversation is likely to be preserved. One good story is of some talk about Madame de——, who expressed the wish that she might be married in ... faithfully kept; some one ... said in Frere's hearing, "What language, I wonder, was she married in?" "Broken English, I suppose," was Frere's ready answer.

There is also a good story about his own marriage, which took place on September 12, 1816. He married the Dowager Countess of Erroll. Mr. Murray, the publisher, it appears, in his sanctum in Albemarle Street, had asked Mr. Frere to repeat some of his verses, and, the visit being prolonged, suggested to him to stay and dine, as it was getting late, when Mr. Frere excused himself on the plea that he had been married that morning and had already overstayed the time he had promised Lady Erroll to be ready for the journey. Lady Erroll herself records of Mr. Frere's absence of mind, that some years before their marriage (Lady Erroll was then in all the pride of her beauty), Mr. Frere asked her to accompany him downstairs to take some refreshment, when, engrossed in conversation, he drank himself the glass of negus he had procured for her, and proffered his arm to escort her upstairs again, a convincing proof to Lady Erroll that Mr. Frere was unlike other young men around her.

The most amusing official letter ever written is one of Mr. Frere's. Mr. Stratton, of the Vienna Embassy had paid without authority for a snuff box presented by Lord Minto, as ambassador, to some notability at Vienna. Mr. Frere was at this time at the Foreign Office, and he sent the following; writing at the same time to his brother, Lord Minto's private secretary, that he might tell Stratton he was used very well, for he was authorised "to give him a jobation":—

DRAUGHT TO LORD MINTO.

My Lord, when I opened your letter,
I confess I was perfectly stunned,
But I find myself now something better,
Since I'm ordered to bid you refund.

'Tis a very bad scrape you've got into,
Which your friends must all wish you had shunned;
Says Lord Grenville, "Prepare to Lord Minto
"Despatches, to bid him refund."

Mr. Hammond, who smiles at your cunning,
On the subject amusingly punned;
Says he, "They're so proud of their funning
'Twill be pleasant to see them *refund'd*.

As for Stratton, he ought for his sin to
Be sent to some wild Sunderbund;
But we'll pardon him still, if Lord Minto
Will instantly make him refund.

Believe me, I don't mean to hurt you,
But if you'd avoid being dunn'd,
Of necessity making a virtue,
With the best grace you can you'll refund.

Let the snuff-box belong to Lord Minto,
But as for the five hundred pund,
I'll be judged by Almeida or Pinto
If his Chancery must not refund.

POSTSCRIPT.

There are letters from India which mention
Occurrences in Rohilcund,
But I will not distract your attention,
Lest I make you forget to refund.

Lord Carlisle's new play is the story
Of Tancred and fair Sigismund,
Our last news is the taking of Goree,
But our best is that you must refund.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF DECEMBER 2.

ARITHMETICAL NICETY.

The objection of some Conservatives to Mr. Disraeli for their leader is, that he is too clever by—exactly—half.

A POSER.

Enthusiastic young Lady—"O, Mr. Robinson, does not it ever strike you, in listening to sweet music, that the rudiment of potential infinite pain is subtly woven into the tissue of our keenest joy?"

"PATENT SAFETY!"

Portly Female—"Be careful, cabman; I'm so afraid of his tumbling down. It's very slippery on that asphalte." Cabby—"All right, mum! You 'set' well back, mum, and I'm blessed if he could go down if he tried!"

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Irish Labourer (to Huntsman whose horse has just thrown him over a hedge into the next field)—"Good marnin', Captain! Delighted to see ye again! Ye've had a quick Passage across, but a bad landin'!"

HOPEFUL STUDY.

For the Rector, who has been moralising on the wickedness of Sunday amusements.

"Yes, I make a point of never using our own horses or carriages on Sunday. When we dine out on that day, *we always hire*."

TREASURES OF MEMORY.

Marmaduke—"I say, Brown, Adams has given me all the towns of England to write out. Tell us where Exeter comes, will yer?"

Launcelot (who has a wonderful idea of sound)—"Why, we learn 'am all in class the other day. Devonshire, Exeter, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth——"

HATHERLEY'S OBITER DICTUM.

(See the recent correspondence on appointments to Welsh County Courts between the Lord Chancellor and Osborne Morgan, Q.C., M.P.)

Welsh speakers for Welsh Judges find!
What good thereof should come?
Justice in English Court is blind;
Why not in Welsh Courts dumb?

COST OF THE COLONIES TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

ACCORDING to a parliamentary paper of last session, the whole sum thrown upon the Imperial Exchequer by the colonies and dependencies of the Crown, exclusive of British India, for the year 1868-9 was £3,963,000. But, as certain of the colonies reimburse the mother country some of her expenses, these repayments, amounting to £348,000—as "military contributions," £333,000, and "premium on bills," £9,000—have to be deducted, leaving a permanent charge of £3,620,000, a sum rather in excess of what a threepenny income-tax would yield. The heaviest charge we have to provide for is the "cost of regular troops," £2,995,000; and next in amount come the "naval charges," £324,000. The Select Committee of the House of Commons which about 1860 inquired into our colonial military expenditure appear to have been baffled in their attempts to discover to what extent the colonies swelled the naval estimates. From this return we now find that the naval expenditure was equal to about one-ninth of the military outlay. Fortifications and other military defences cost £216,000; barracks, £162,000; police and gaols, £134,000; the largest item under this head being debited to Western Australia, and amounting to £106,000. Tasmania costs for the same purposes £12,630. The other most important items are lighthouses, £26,000; governors, £23,000; and ecclesiastical charges, £22,000. A return which was prepared for the Select Committee just alluded to supplies the means of comparison with the present document. But the naval expenses for colonial purposes were unknown in 1860, and must therefore be taken off the account for 1869; while the expenditure on the Ionian Islands, which were under the protectorate of the British Crown in the earlier year, must be deducted from the statistics of the later period. Thus adjusted, the net charge upon the British nation was £3,229,000 in 1860, and, after making due allowance for the colonial repayments to the Home Treasury, £3,296,000 in 1869. Hence the colonies cost us rather more than they did formerly. The paper before us divides the Crown dependencies into three sections—(1) Military and maritime stations, (2) plantations and settlements, and (3) Australian settlements. Besides, there are some small settlements costing some £48,000 this year, which are not to be found in the return for 1860.

		Imperial Expenditure.	
		1859-60.	1868-69.
1.	Military and Maritime Stations ...	£1,865,566	£1,5[illegible]
2.	Plantations and Settlements	1,[illegible]4,012	1,479,7[illegible]
3.	Australian Settlements	271,0[illegible]	25[illegible],42[illegible]

If the second group of dependencies had followed the course of the first and the third groups, it is clear we should have had to record a considerable diminution of expense. But what was saved in one direction was lost in another. In comparing the separate colonies it should be noted that no naval charges are included in the sums of the first column. The comparison, in fact, is between what we know of our pecuniary responsibilities at the present day and what we knew eleven years ago.

Costs of the undermentioned Military and Maritime Stations charged on the Imperial Revenues—1860 and 1869 compared.

Stations.	1859-60.	1868-69.	Difference of Cost, including "Naval Charges" in 1860.
Gibraltar	£420,695	£372,444	£48,2[illegible] decrease.
Malta	483,175	387,[illegible]9	95,7[illegible] ,,
Cape of Good Hope, British Kaffraria, and Natal	497,65[illegible]	286,245	211,4[illegible] ,,
Mauritius	147,008	73,546	73,462 ,,
Bermuda	91,637	235,457	143,820 increase.
St. Helena	44,8[illegible]	46,905	2,018 ,,
Hongkong	173,364	276,238	102,874 ,,
Heligoland	960	1,148	188 ,,
Falkland Islands	6,184	7,924	1,740 ,,

The four first-named stations decreased in all £429,000, and five increased £250,000, leaving a net decrease of £179,000 due to the military and maritime group.

Costs of the undermentioned Plantations and Settlements charged on the Imperial Revenues—1860 and 1869 compared.

Plantations and Settlements.	1859-60.	1868-69.	Difference of Cost, including "Naval Charges" in 1860.
Jamaica	£135,485	£136,144	£659 in.
Bahamas	33,480	49,685	16,205 in.
Honduras	[illegible]	19,074	11,547 in.
West Indies	254,121	165,100	89,021 de.
Dominion of Canada:—			
Canada	211,596	762,518	550,922 in.
Nova Scotia .... New Brunswick	152,585	298,8[illegible]7 4,808	151,100 in.
Prince Edward Island	1,5[illegible]0	1,125	37[illegible] de.
Newfoundland	21,307	24,065	2,7[illegible] in.
Vancouver and British Columbia	42,998	1,9[illegible]7	4[illegible],091 de.
West Coast of Africa	85,223	103,9[illegible]8	18,6[illegible] in.
Ceylon	110,4[illegible]8	23,45[illegible]	87,01[illegible] de.
Labuan	13,62[illegible]	2,300	10,3[illegible] de.

Among these settlements six exhibit increased cost amounting to £739,000; the remaining places decreased to the extent of £238,000; leaving as the outcome of the group £501,000 increase. The unfavourable figures here disclosed are attributable to the Dominion of Canada, which costs fully £700,000 more than in 1860—before the American war and Fenian raids.

Costs of the Australian Settlements charged upon the Imperial Revenues—1860 and 1869 compared.

Settlements.	1859-60.	1868-69.	Difference, including "Naval Charges" in 1860.
Western Australia	[illegible]	£110,273	£72,912 in.
Queensland	[illegible]	2,810	2,3[illegible] in.
Victoria	36,557	[illegible]	25,9[illegible]
New South Wales	44,339	14,4[illegible]	29,8[illegible]
Tasmania	41,113	28,362	12,7[illegible]
New Zealand	104,825	66,913	37,91[illegible]

Here three colonies show an increase of £102,000, and four a decrease of £82,000, therefore leaving a net increase of £20,000.

The places which recoup us best for our military services are—the Cape and contiguous settlements, £11,500; Mauritius, £40,900; Hong Kong, £20,000; Ceylon, £148,600; Victoria, £40,500; and the Straits Settlements, 59,000.

These figures disclose facts of much interest, but they require to be carefully weighed and classified before any inductions can be drawn from them. The truth is that parliamentary returns on such subjects are exceedingly unsafe guides, except to those who are in the habit of dealing cautiously with figures. Many a most helpless fallacy in political arithmetic has been vented by orators, parliamentary or public, who could quote their Bluebooks, chapter and verse, for every word they uttered. Nor is this entirely the fault of the compilers of these documents, although it must be confessed that their want of discriminating power is sometimes a little provoking. The real difficulty lies in the nature of their work. To divide and subdivide the results at which they arrive so as to ensure complete accuracy would render the papers much too complicated for practical use. They are compelled, therefore, to content themselves with generalizations, which often mislead.

For instance, it may be the purpose of the inquirer to ascertain how much the colonies cost the mother country. The return informs him that the amount was £3,229,000 in 1860, £3,296,000 in 1869, the latter, however, including "naval charges," which are not in the former. But what does this really imply? The Dominion of Canada, with three millions and a half of inhabitants, is a "colony." So is Heligoland. Any return which lumps together objects so totally different must needs convey the most confused ideas to the mind. And such is the consequence in this instance. In 1860, Canada (proper) cost us £211,000 for military and naval expenditure. In 1870, £762,000. The reason for the difference simply arises out of the Fenian raids and apprehended American difficulties of the latter year. But these were circumstances of special political emergency. They arose out of the state of our foreign Imperial affairs. To include the expense which they occasioned under the general head of "colonial expenditure," is, correct in form, is incorrect in substance. Strike off £550,000 on this account, and the total of 1870 falls to £2,746,000, showing, instead of an increase, a considerable diminution on the previous return.

The compilers of the Blue-book have done probably the best they could to simplify matters by classing the colonies under two heads: "Military and maritime stations," "Plantations and settlements;" to which is added for convenience a separate table of "Australian settlements." But even this division is of a very loose character. Why is the Cape Colony—a great colony with half a million of people—set down as a "station" only? Why is Mauritius placed in the same category, which was no doubt a naval station in the old war times, but has long been known as a flourishing and populous colony? Nova Scotia, on the other hand, ranks as a colony, and no doubt with propriety; nevertheless our whole expenditure on it (nearly £300,000) is caused by the requirements of its naval station at Halifax. It is misleading, also, to rank among colonial charges such as are obviously occasioned by home necessities, and should be debited to Mr. Bruce instead of Lord Kimberley. Thus the cost of Bermuda (£90,000 ten years ago, £235,000 now) is, we presume, owing wholly to to the convict establishment there; and the same must be said of Western Australia. Deduct also the increase of expenditure on these two, and we have as a general result about £2,500,000 for 1870 against £3,230,000 for 1860; and this, as we have said, although the return includes something (it seems to be impossible to state exactly how much) for naval charges. The entire return, therefore, may be claimed as fairly satisfactory by those whose hearts are set on the progress of that emancipation of our revenue from colonial disbursements which was inaugurated in 1860. By their opponents, who used as the discontented colonial character, it may be cited with equal justice as betraying the gradual diminution of affection in Great Britain towards her colonists, so far as parental affection is measured—as in private life it is apt to be—by relaxation of the purse-strings.

THE *John Bull* hears on good authority that an addition is expected to the family of Argyle, and that her Majesty will probably be blessed with another grandchild.

THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS IN EUROPEAN STATES.—The *Magdeburg Gazette* furnishes some interesting statistics regarding the present annual manufacture of arms in the various European States. Our own Government has made contracts for the delivery of at least [illegible] Martini-Henry rifles per annum; the French purchases amount to three times that number of Chassepots. Russia manufactures from 150,000 to 180,000 Berdan rifles at home, and has made contracts for foreign deliveries of [illegible]. Austria has raised its own manufacture of Werndl rifles to 125,000 in the year. Bavaria produces between 30,000 and 40,000, and North Germany, strange to say, is limited to the same moderate rate of manufacture. As that is, however, entirely inadequate to the requirements of the army—especially since it is proposed to re-arm the infantry with a new kind of rifle, and since it seems doubtful whether the captured Chassepots will be put to immediate use for the army—provision is being made for the material enlargement of the North German gun factories.

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